McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. VIII. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1876. NO 25.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

National Republican Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

Political Notes.

—Nearly all the liberal papers of Spain have been suppressed.

—A revolution has taken place in Bolivia, and Daza has been proclaimed President.

—The Hon. Ben Hill is said to have exclaimed with brimstone emphasis, when he heard of the Cincinnati nominations: "They've got us again!"

—Wisconsin Democrats appointed delegates to the national convention, but did not think it advisable to adopt a platform. The delegates are mostly for Tilden.

—Judge Herschel V. Johnson has published a letter declining to be a candidate for Governor of Georgia. He admits, however, that if he is chosen by an irresistible popular impulse he will not decline to serve.

—Since the assembling of the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, the price of whisky in that city has gone up ten per cent. These fellows don't like whisky. That is the reason they try so hard to put it out of the way.

—Wheeler, the candidate for Vice-President, is the author of the compromise in the case of the contending factions in Louisiana. Gen. Joe Hawley says Wheeler is "a resolute, broad-jawed, strong-willed, frank, fearless, direct, courageous man." These are excellent qualities in a leader.

—If Senator Morrill, of Maine, succeeds to the post which Mr. Bristow is leaving, there will at least be a relief from the fear of a bad appointment. Mr. Morrill is of excellent record, and long service in the Republican party. He will have, however, an arduous position, because whatever he does will be compared—if not contrasted—with Mr. Bristow's efficient work.

—That famous dispatch from Governor Hayes in 1864 has started the rounds of the press once more. He was serving in the army at the time, and, having been nominated for Congress, was requested to go home and stump his district. His reply was: "I have other business just now. Any man who would leave the army at this time to electioneer for Congress ought to be scalped."

—There has been a suspicion that the performances of the Democratic House in cutting down appropriations to absurd and impracticable limits were not the offspring of overflowing virtue. It has been thought barely possible that some of these griping squeezes of economy were indulged in merely to embarrass the Republican Senate, and for general political effect. The people who have indulged in such suspicions will have a chance now to say, "I told you so," since the House has passed the old piece of jobbery known as the bill for the Equalization of Bounties, which, if it ever becomes a law, will equalize somewhere from ten to a hundred million dollars out of the public purse and into the pockets of claim agents.

—The anti-Tilden Democrats show signs of combining on Gen. Hancock, Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, ex-Gov. Wise, of Virginia, and other Democratic politicians are making vigorous efforts to create a movement in his favor. They are warmly aided by the the Baltimore *Gazette*, which plunges into the fight in this vigorous way: "We speak to men embarked on a common voyage, 'whose certain destiny is either common safety or common ruin,' and invoking the name of Hancock, hallowed in this Centennial year by the memories of '76, we place it by the side of Hayes without a fear of the result, in the sure and firm belief that in the great November trials, which is to take place in the august presence of 44,000,000 of people, God will send him a safe deliverance."

Democratic Depravity.

The Centre *Reporter* is apparently well pleased at our doubt of Speaker Kerr's guilt in being bribed with $450, as charged by the man Harney, and then in the adjoining column gives a string of charges against Mr. Blaine without a particle of evidence to support them. When all kinds of scoundrels are invited under immunity to testify before the Confederate House Committees, there is certainly room for doubting the sayso of reckless witnesses, and although Harney's testimony was more direct against Kerr than any charges made against Blaine, the *Reporter* credits the latter and rejects the former. Such a course is rather shabby.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

The Democratic editors, like the Democratic members of the Court House ring of this county, are capable of doing as mean a trick as any other white or black men living. The course pursued by the *Reporter* in the case of Kerr and Blaine is a sample of their style of handling all questions at issue between Democrats and Republicans. No matter what charge is brought against a Democrat, nor how contemptible a scoundrel he may be, they are bound to defend him. On the other hand, no matter what charge is brought against a Republican, nor how false the charge may be, nor how little proof there may be to sustain it, they will profess to believe it to be true. The *Watchman* has even manufactured lies in their own office, published them, and the Democratic press all over the State has reiterated them, when every paper so doing knew that the whole story was false. An instance of this kind was the mahogany stable-door story against Hartranft in last fall's campaign.

No, Mr. *Gazette*, don't look to the Democratic papers of this county for anything like fair play. In fact we believe, so very fond are they of telling lies, that they would prefer to lie when the truth would serve them much better. Such is the depravity of the Bourbon Democrats' nature.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of the U. S. Senate, from Maine, has been nominated for Secretary of the Treasury, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Bristow. His name was sent to the Senate by the President last Wednesday, and the appointment immediately confirmed. The nomination and confirmation was made in Mr. Morrill's absence and without his knowledge, and he has not yet indicated his purpose to accept, nor is it probable that he will do so until the appropriation bills are passed. The office would be an empty honor if these fail, and only bring care and vexation.

If the Democratic House are going to continue their present do-nothing policy, we shall not need any Secretary of the Treasury, and the wheels of the Government will have to stop.

What a blessing a Bourbon Democratic House of Representatives is.

THE Auditors' report of the finances of Centre county, as published in the *Watchman* during 1872, shows an item of $2,113 29, called *contingent expenses.* Will the *Watchman*, or Cæsar, explain to the tax-payers of Centre county what this item includes, and show why similar items do not appear in other statements. It seems to be a singular circumstance that the contingent expenses for that year should be so large, and other years being without any. Perhaps Commissioner Gregg can give the Republican tax-payers some light on the subject; or perhaps Squire Furey would be pleased to relieve him of the job. Come, Uncle Billy, rise up and explain.

THE President, by a special message, has called the attention of Congress to the fact that the fiscal year is drawing rapidly to a close, and that the appropriation bills are not passed. He referred to the several constitutional and legal provisions against expending money not appropriated.

The President said that the failure of any bill would greatly embarrass the Government and compel the suspension of all government operations to the extent that the appropriations fail to pass. He suggested as a remedy, the passage of a joint resolution repealing the act which covers unexpended balances into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year.

——It is yet about a week before the Fourth, but the spirit of the occasion has already taken hold of the street gamin. Yesterday a small urchin passed down by the office with the seat of his trousers nicely perforated and a small volcano on the top of his thumb. The fun hath begun.

WHEN the Democrats carried New Hampshire, they re-districted that State for the purpose of removing the Republican judges, and now they complain that they are treated to a dish of their own cooking.

THE rebel House proposes to reduce the appropriation to the general purposes of the Government $30,000,000, and give $237,000,000 to the claim agents. Of such is Democratic economy and Democratic consistency.

"ROSEWATER reform" is the name now given by the Copperhead Democratic press to the independent editors and politicians who have been assisting them in partially gaining power. But the experience of the independent reformers with the present rebel house has been such as to disgust them with "Democratic reform," and now they are "going back to their first love," believing that genuine reform can alone be found in the party which has preserved the nation.—[Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE historic Old South Church in Boston, was sold at auction recently for $1385, to be removed in sixty days. A strong sentiment against the desecration has developed in Boston, and a number of gentlemen contemplate buying it and the land on which it stands, so as to preserve the edifice for the benefit of future generations, and as a memorial of the past. The plan is to use the main room for public gatherings, let it for meetings, or for other general purposes, and make business offices out of the rest. It is understood that ten gentlemen have agreed to put down one thousand dollars apiece to make up the first $10,000.

FOREIGN dispatches state that three members of the new Turkish Cabinet have been assassinated. It appears that a Circassian named Hassan, who left the military schools for years ago with the rank of lieutenant and was appointed to a captaincy in the army of Bagdad, for certain reasons was detained at Constantinople, where he was variously employed. When Hassan recently received an appointment to the grade of major, and was assigned to duty with the army of Bagdad, he alleged various pretexts of remaining at Constantinople, and was subsequently arrested and imprisoned. He was released last Thursday on condition of his proceeding to Bagdad on Friday. Friday he called on the War Minister and was informed that the Minister was attending a council at the Prime Minister's residence. He proceeded thither, and the guards, believing him an aid-de-camp, permitted him to enter. Hassan, on entering the council chamber, fired point blank at Heissein with a revolver, and while other persons present were pressing forward to seize the assassin, Reschid Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a servant of Midhat Pasha, named Ahmed Agha, were killed, and Kaiserli Pasha, Minister of Marine, and another soldier was wounded. He was arrested.

A Perilous Undertaking.

A sailor named Draper started from Newburyport, Mass., yesterday to cross the Atlantic in a dory. His dory, Centennial, measures but 16 feet on the bottom, 20 feet on the top, 5½ feet in width, and 2½ feet in depth. She is decked over with the exception of standing room and hatchway; has three water tight compartments, and is provided with a mast contrived to hoist or lower at will. She will carry a mainsail, two jibs and a square sail. The accommodations for sleeping are in the hatchway, where a mattress has been fitted up. There is also a hatchway aft where the voyager will have an opportunity for rowing if he so desires. His provisions consist of canned meats, condensed milk, fruit, hardbread, tea, coffee, etc., and he has a stock sufficient to last him ninety days; also sixty gallons of water. He expects to keep his supply of water up by means of rain water caught on an awning. He has a kerosene stove, a powerful lantern for use at night, and a full supply of medicines. He also has a drag with which to heave the dory to in case of a storm, and he proposes to sleep mainly by day and do his watching by night. He is confident of success, but the general feeling is that he will fail to accomplish his undertaking. His course will be by the ordinary steamer route, and he has chart, compass, quadrant and other nautical instruments.

An Encouraging Outlook.

The old army is again united. From the highest officer to the soldier in the ranks the determination is general to join hands in the work to be done in the Presidential campaign, and to follow the banner of Hayes and Wheeler to a glorious victory in November next.

Encouragement comes from all quarters. North, South, East and West send cheering assurances of a spirit of unity in the Republican party such as has not been known since the fiery trials of the war period. The names of Hayes and Wheeler have been accepted everywhere as the promise of reform wherever needed, and as the pledge that loyalty and ability are to guard in the future, as in the past, the interests of the Government.

The convention done its duty well. Its delegates will receive from their constituents heartfelt thanks, and be long remembered as patriots who laid aside personal likes and dislikes for the public welfare. The platform has the true ring, the men placed upon it are of the right stamp, and, if we mistake not the necessities of the hour, the work performed will take its place in history as second at least, if not equal, to the patriotic labors that gave Lincoln to the nation in 1860.

The work of the convention ended with the selection of the ticket. The work of the people has just commenced. Will it be performed wisely and well? We believe it will, for never before in our history were the people—the loyal people—more in earnest to protect the Government from the fatal effects of Democratic control than at the present time.

Among intelligent men the conclusion is almost universal that the Democratic party, as shown by its transactions in the House of Representatives, is totally unfit to govern the nation, and that to continue its present power over legislation, or to extend it over the functions of the executive branch, would be little short of national suicide. The popular feeling that carried Democracy into power in 1874 no longer exists. Those who believed it true to the government and able to legislate for its best interests have opened their eyes to the fatal error into which they were led. They see the Democratic party holding one branch of the National Legislature, and using its power therein not for the purpose of advancing the country, but for the sole purpose of advancing its selfish and partisan interests. They are forced to the conclusion that Democracy is as corrupt to-day as when it was driven from power, and as disloyal in its affiliation as when the guns of the rebel army were turned against the authority of the nation.

We may therefore reasonably expect large accessions from the disaffected element which left our party a few years since, and positive activity from thousands throughout the land, who, under the false belief that the two parties were about the same, grew apathetic in the support of Republicanism.

The opposition will be composed of the ex-Confederate element of the South, the ignorant and bigoted voters of the North, and that large class of unprincipled men found with Democracy at all times, urging its claims, directing its movements, and sharing in its plunder whenever successful. The power of this opposition should not be underrated. It would be folly to accept the superiority of our party as proof positive that it will be victorious in the pending campaign. Throughout the land every safeguard must be adopted, every weak point must be strengthened, every movement of the enemy watched. Vigilance must be practiced everywhere. Those who believe that law and order are better than misrule and anarchy should band together for the common defense. Organization should be commenced at once. Through it, the true state of affairs, wherever Democracy has obtained control, should be made known to the people. Documents—giving facts and figures that cannot be denied—should be circulated. Weekly meetings should be held by Republicans in every town and township in the county, and throughout the land, so that when the great battle is fought in November it will be, what it must be in reality, simply a struggle between the forces of enlightenment and public virtue and the forces of ignorance and vice. There is victory in the air! Let the loyal people prove by their labors that they deserve to achieve it.

WE HAVE a communication from Pine Glenn asking us if the fee exacted by Treasurer Musser for advertising unseated lands ought not to be returned. As these lands were illegally advertised, and as they are still illegally advertised, we do not see how or by what right the Treasurer of the county had to exact a fee of $1 for advertising the same. The fact is, we have no treasurer in reality, only a stupid, tow-headed boy. The old man has done just what we said he would do before the election. He is not, but his son is, the acting treasurer. The people elected the old man, but they are served by the boy. But we do not know as there is much difference. We have a very poor opinion of any man who will let personal spite out weigh prudence and decency. We will say to our correspondent, however, that we will look into this matter and give it further attention in a future issue. The way the people are humbugged in this unseated land business is a Democratic outrage. The sum of $1 for advertising these lands is just three times too much. The way they are now advertised, what the Treasurer does with the unexpended portion we leave our correspondent to judge, but we should not be surprised if it might be found in the pocket of the tow-head above mentioned.

THE Democrats don't know how to take the nomination of Governor Hayes. They cannot say anything against him, and it goes against the grain to speak well of him. It is disconcerting and annoying to those gentlemen who had their batteries ready to open on the Cincinnati candidate that they can find no target for their ammunition. Sunset Cox says of Hayes: "He is a first-class fellow." Ben. Hill, of Georgia, says: "I dread Hayes' nomination more than that of anybody else." "It is a respectable ticket," "It has knocked us all to pieces," are remarks ascribed to prominent Democrats, while they all agree that they must keep their eyes wide open at St. Louis. But what good will that do.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that Secretary Bristow has for some time contemplated resigning his position as Secretary of the Treasury, and has had several conversations with the President on the subject, and on the first of this month advised him of his intention to resign, but not until after the Cincinnati convention, because to do so before might be construed as a political movement. His reasons for resigning are purely personal. His private affairs are in such a condition as to require his attention. He has been in office two years.

Now that George William Curtis, the brains of the reform ring, has decided that Hayes and Wheeler are up to the highest standard of reform, Alec, in the Philadelphia *Times*, who is known to the people of this State as a reformer, "pure and simple," declares him to be the sublimated hewer of wood and drawer of water for the party. Alas, what a pity it is that all reformers cannot agree. — [Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE use of the editorial "we" prevails in the South, as will be seen by the following remarks in the Paris, Tenn., *Intelligencer:* "If we escape the hog cholera this season, there will be a large surplus of pork next winter."

THINK of a party refusing to nominate one of its number because he endorsed its principles just twelve years before. Is it not laughable? But such is the condition of the "great national Democratic party."

THE fact that Hayes severally whipped the three great lights of the three great shades of Democracy in Ohio—Thurman, Pendleton and Allen—is a sore thing to that party at this critical juncture in its history.

THE President has sent a special message to Congress, in which he expresses the opinion that the extradition treaty with England, is broken.

Voices for Hayes.

Come, brothers, let us give one shout;
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!
For Hayes, who knows what he's about,
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!
He comes from the good "old Buckeye State,"
Cheered by the loyal, true, and great;
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!

For Hayes, from Ohio, we'll send a cheer,
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!
That all the loyal hosts shall hear,
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!
From freedom's band, he's just the man,
To "clean out" traitors from the land!
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!

Now three times three for Liberty,
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!
For the Army and the Navy of the free;
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!
Nations at peace, now gathered, see
Our Centennial Year of jubilee,
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!

From Maine to California's slope,
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!
For Hayes our choice, our nation's hope;
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!
Then rally, brothers, to the call;
Freedom for whites, blacks, women, and all.
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!
Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!

Editorial Notes.

THE New York *Sun* wants to know why the Pennsylvania Democrats cannot take Tilden. We refer them to the Bellefonte *Watchman.*

THE Cincinnati ticket has passed through its first week of criticism, and the worst thing its enemies have been able to say against it is that it is weak.

TO THE general inquiry, "What is the St. Louis convention going to do?" the most frequent reply is, "Put its foot in it." This is a grand tribute to the genius of the glorious Democracy.

"PRIVATE business," is what Pendleton calls it. Let us see! Was not that the name he gave to the little transaction in which he "gobbled up" $84,000 belonging to his wards? But he is a leading Democrat, and, therefore—honest.

THE war between Egypt and Abyssinia seems to have ended by mutual consent. The armies of both nations are returning to a peace footing, and are not likely soon to confront each other again. In view of the disturbed state of the Ottoman Empire, the Khedive has wisely abandoned his wild scheme of conquest.

THE election of E. H. Rollins to the United States Senate from New Hampshire is a good choice. For more than a score of years Mr. Rollins has done good service in national and State politics in his own State. He is personally very popular, and, we may say, deservedly so.

EX GOV. Warmoth has had a set-back in his canvass for the nomination for Governor of Louisiana. The Republican primaries in New Orleans were held last week, and the Warmouth-Pinchback ticket was badly defeated by that of the Kellogg-Packard faction, which carried all but one ward.

IF GOV. TILden proves strong enough to weather the two-thirds rule at St. Louis, and carries off the nomination, there are several able Democratic newspapers scattered throughout the country (among which is the Bellefonte *Watchman*) which will have enough boiled crow to eat to keep them busy during the campaign. "Vas he reconciled?" exclaimed the Dutchman; "mine Gott he had to be!"

THERE seems to be some doubt as to whether Judge Davis has or has not written a letter declaring to be a candidate at St. Louis. The Judge probably stands by his assertion of four years ago, when, in accepting a nomination on a soft-money platform, he said: "The Chief Magistracy of the Republic should neither be sought nor declined by an American citizen."

IT may be interesting for our readers to know what votes our Governor got at the Cincinnati Convention, and where they came from. We therefore append the following table:

On the first ballot Hartranft received	
From Pennsylvania	58 votes
On the second ballot he received	
From Nevada	4 votes
From North Carolina	5 votes
From Pennsylvania	54 votes
Total	63 votes
On the third ballot he received	
From Florida	3 votes
From Nevada	2 votes
From North Carolina	8 votes
From Pennsylvania	55 votes
Total	68 votes
On the fourth ballot he received	
From Florida	4 votes
From Mississippi	1 vote
From Nevada	3 votes
From North Carolina	8 votes
From Pennsylvania	55 votes
Total	71 votes

Poetry.

Fading, Changing, Dying.

Everything beautiful, darling, must fade;
The rose and the lily, the pride of the field,
And myrtle, which hides the rude marks of the spade,
Where lov'd ones are sleeping, will all have to yield
To Time's busy gleaner, who gathers the leaves
And unopened buds in the forest and plain,
To carefully bind them in bundles and sheaves,
And carry them off to return not again.

Everything beautiful, darling, must change;
The woodland, and meadow, and coarse of the stream;
Those scenes now familiar, ere long will seem strange,
And only be thought of as seen in a dream,
Or pictures of memory long hung away,
And faded by age, or the dust of the past;
Each moment of pleasure refuses to stay,
The voice of the zephyr is lost in the blast.

Everything beautiful, darling, must die:
And that which increases will surely decrease;
The sturdy old oak as a dust heap will lie,
The song and the singer will both have to cease;
Yet there is a hope that each beautiful thing—
Though not in this life—will have being once more;
The heart, like the ivy, to loved ones will cling,
When fallen, and creep to eternity's shore.

Everything beautiful, darling, must fade,
Must change and must die, be it never so grand;
And nothing endureth that ever was made,
For Time has the day in his own cunning hand.
The spirit immortal he humbleth not,
He builds, though, and crumbles its dwellings of clay;
When everything earthly, and time is forgot,
The spirit will laugh at the thought of decay.

A Tramp's Talk.

BY MALCOLM TAYLOR.

A tramp, eh, ma'am? Well, may be that I be,
Seein' as how I've come of miles no few
Since first I kicked the city dust behind,
And hoofed it in an old boot and shoe.

What do I walk for? Well, ma'am, since you ask
I'll tell you; It is 'cause I han't got script
To pay my fare and ride in railroad car,
My pocket bein' empty, clean and stripped.

Where am I goin'? God knows, ma'am,—I don't;
I started out to see if I could find
A job, so I could earn a dollar 'bill
To buy a livin' for those left behind.

And am I married? Yes, ma'am, that I are;
If havin' one what loves me as her life,
What's joined and sticks to me through thick and thin,
Is bein' married, then I have a wife.

And have we children? Yes, ma'am, that we have,
For Mary—that's her name—has got a boy,
As likely lad as ever tripped to school,—
The kind what fills a father's heart with joy.

Have we just one? No, ma'am, there is another,
A blue-eyed pet, but she's among the blest;
Yet somehow, ma'am, I think she's often near
Me when I feel gone-like, and am distressed.

What can I do? Well, ma'am, most anythin'
What's decent; sawin', splittin', laggin' wood
If nothin' else, as long's I money earn,
Which to my family I send home could.

What is my trade? I am a joiner, ma'am:
But business is so dull, and jobs so few,
That, in the city, men are loafin' loose
Around the streets, 'cause they've got naught to do.

Where do I sleep? Well, ma'am, most anywhere;
When night o'ertakes me, or I fagged out get,
In some old barn or hay stack I sleeps sound,
'Tis then I feels the presence of my pet.

And am I hungry? Ma'am, to tell the truth
A thing ain't passed my lips since yesterday
Except this pebble which I sucks for thirst,
And one raw turnip picked up on the way.

What? Come inside and have a bite to eat!
Oh, thank you, ma'am! I'm sure pet cherub 'less
Has influenced your heart with pity for
Her father, and your son she'll truly bless.

You'll gi' me a bed? If underneath your roof,
To rest my played-out form, my head I lay,
You'll entertain another guest besides,
For my pet angel won't be far away.

And you will hire me? Now you're talking, ma'am;
That tickles me more than to sleep or eat;
For I would rather earn all I get, ma'am;
I neither am a beggar nor a beat.

Some wood to split? All right; off goes my coat,
To show I am no loafer or a scamp;
I'll sweat to win my family their bread,
Although to do so I am called a tramp

Our Story Teller.

An Innkeeper's Daughter.

The inn where my heroine was born and lived was the only one in the neighborhood of the town of Cardale. It stood about half a mile out of the town, and was a famous place of resort for the young people who wished to have riding, shooting or fishing parties. Looking from the windows of the house you could fancy, so wild and picturesque was the scenery all round, that you were miles away from any house; but if you left the building and climbed the directly east of it, you could see the town of Cardale lying before you.

Joseph Langdon, or as he was generally called, "Old Joe Langdon," had owned the inn since the death of his father, who was the former landlord. Here he had brought his wife home; here his only child Minnie was born; here his wife had died, and here he hoped himself to die.

Just at the time my story opens there was not a happier man alive than Joe. His inn was in a flourishing condition with a new sign swinging from the door and the old name "Fox and Hounds" blazoned on it in letters an inch long. His pretty daughter had completed the education he had given her in a boarding school in Cardale, and had returned home to pet her old father to his heart's content, and Joe, to complete his state of felicity, had just received notice that a party of ladies and gentlemen from Oldfield Hall were coming down next day to spend the day in riding and fishing, and would stop at his house for both luncheon and dinner.

"Now, Minnie, lass," said her father, "are you sure all is in order for the fishing party?"

"Yes, father," she replied.

"You see, Minnie, this is a fine company. There is Squire Oldfield's son, Mr. Harry, and his sister, Miss Kate, and there are more and, to be sure, there is a lord among them, Lord Herbert Adair, that they say is after Miss Kate."

"Well, father, all is ready; and now come out under the porch and we can chat together. Who is Lord Adair?"

"Why, he's a great lord, Minnie; young and handsome and very rich; and they say his mother and Squire Oldfield's lady were very intimate when they were young, and they wanted Lord Herbert to marry Miss Kate. The young folk shaven't seen each other yet, but his lordship is to come down here to-morrow to meet them; and as they are both young and handsome, why of course they will fall in love the first thing. Now, Minnie, sing to me while I smoke."

Minnie stood up in the porch of the little inn, and, leaning against one of the pillars, began to sing. A prima donna might have envied that young girl's voice—it was clear and most melodious, and every note she warbled was true and full. She made a pretty picture, this little Minnie, as she stood there singing to her old father. The last rays of the setting sun fell upon her rich chestnut hair, her round, white shoulders and arms, and threw out the colors of her pretty, gay dress, which was short enough to give a glimpse of a most dainty little foot cased in a neat black boot. The long, green branches and bright flowers of a red rose twined round the pillar against which she was leaning, and the whole effect was very charming. There were two people who thought so; one was Joe himself, as he lazily watched and listened; the other was a horseman, who had stopped his steed near the inn and, unperceived by the group on the porch, was waiting a pause in the song to speak to the landlord. The rider was a young and handsome man, who evidently had an eye for beauty.

"Now, Minnie, sing one of the songs you learned at the school," said her father.

"Whew," said the rider in an undertone, as Minnie sang the first words of the cavatina from "La Somnambula," "now for screeching."

No such thing, Sir Critic. As the last note died upon the air, the young man struck his hands together, crying, "Bravo; I beg your pardon," he added, seeing the surprise his appearance created; "I have been here some time, but I could not make up my mind to interrupt such heavenly sounds."

The landlord was up, bowing, and Miss Minnie had vanished before this speech was half finished. Giving his horse to the hostler, and ordering a private room, pen, ink and paper, the traveler entered the inn. After supper was served and eaten, he drew his chair up to the table and wrote the following letter:

"DEAR GEORGE: Here I am at the 'Fox and Hounds,' as I told you I should be when I left you. I arrived here about an hour ago, and disturbed at her song the most lovely—but never mind now. Come down as soon as you can. The party from the squire's will be here to-morrow, and then I shall present Lord Adair's regrets for his absence, and introduce to their notice,

"Yours truly,
"HERBERT GRANT.

"To Hon. Geo. Savage."

The next morning quite early the fishing party came down to the "Fox and Hounds." Mr. Grant presented his letters of introduction to the squire, and was politely requested to join the party.

"It must be nice to be rich and powerful," thought Miss Minnie, as she saw the deference with which Mr. Grant assisted Kate Oldfield from her saddle to the ground, and marked the low bow with which he gave her his arm. "He called me Minnie this morning, just as if I were a servant," was her next thought. "How handsome he is, and what a pleasant voice he had. Minnie is a pretty name, as he says it."

"Minnie, Minnie. Where are you?"

"Coming, father."

And the young girl hastened down stairs to assist her father in waiting upon his guests. As she was passing along, she met Miss Oldfield, who had torn her habit, and was on her way up stairs to repair the mischief.

"Here, my girl," she said, rather haughtily, as Minnie passed her, "come with me and mend this rent."

Minnie followed the handsome brunette, who was evidently in a bad humor. She was still seated on the low stool beside her, at work upon the habit, when Harry Oldfield, Miss Kate's brother, joined them.

"Come, Kate, they are all waiting for you."

"Let them wait," returned Kate.

"I tell you what it is, Kate," said the young man, "I would not let them see how cross I was about Lord Adair's absence, if I were you. He has sent a very handsome substitute, and if his excuse is true, why I am sure it is a very good one."

"Important business. Fudge. As if his agent could not transact his business. He will meet a cold reception when he does come."

"Caution, Kate. You may lose him altogether. Do be agreeable to his substitute, so that he may carry back a favorable report."

"If he comes here as a spy he had better return," said Kate. "Doubtless he will be well paid for his news."

Why did Minnie's cheeks flush and her fingers tremble? Surely the girl's sneering tone was nothing to her.

The party started off on horseback in fine spirits. In about two hours they returned slowly and sadly as a funeral train. Minnie hastened to the door. Upon a rude litter, carried by four of the party, lay, apparently dead, the traveler who had the night before come to the inn.

"How did it happen," she asked.

"Lent his own 'orse to another man," said the hostler, "and the borrowed one struck the upper bar of the first gate, and threw him over. The 'orse was killed, Miss."

They carried him to the best room, sent for a surgeon, and Minnie lingered near the door while young Oldfield and another of the party tried to restore him to life. She hastened for any restorative they demanded, and at last, when the surgeon arrived, crept into the room to hear his verdict.

When George Savage arrived the next day his friend was in a raving delirium. For days he hovered between life and death, and in all that time not one of the gay fishing party came again to the poor artist. Minnie was his nurse. Her old aunt, who was very much interested in the poor young man, directed her and George Savage in their treatment of the invalid; and when the young man was again out of danger, and his friend had returned to London, Minnie and her aunt were left to take care of the stranger.

Young Grant in his convalescence made a study of Minnie. He was charmed with her gentle, tender care of him, and amazed at the fine, cultivated mind the simple country maiden possessed. When his friend Savage sent him any new books from town, and Minnie read them aloud to him, he was delighted with the depth of information her remarks displayed. In short, Mr. Herbert Grant was in love.

One morning Minnie was reading to him in her rich, melodious voice from one of Miss Landon's poems:

"It is a fearful thing
To love as I love thee; to feel the world—
The bright, the beautiful, joy-giving world—
A blank without thee. Nevermore to me
Can hope, joy, fear, wearing different seeming, now,
I have no hope that does not dream for thee;
I have no joy that is not shared by thee;
I have no fear that does not dread for thee;
All that I once took pleasure in—my lute
Is only sweet when it repeats thy name;
My flowers, I only gather them for thee;
The book drops listless down. I cannot read
Unless it is to thee."

"Pshaw," said Minnie, trying to laugh. "Has not your friend sent you something more interesting than this?"

"Minnie," said Herbert, looking full into her large, dark eyes, "I think it is beautiful."

What a brilliant color the innkeeper's daughter did possess.

"Minnie, my own Minnie, I love you, said Herbert.

A week or two later there was a very pathetic parting in the little room which Mr. Grant occupied.

"Good-night and good-by, Minnie," said Herbert. "I shall be off before you are up to-morrow. I will write in a day or two, and shall soon return to claim you, Minnie."

The next morning Minnie was up very early. Had she not to get her father's breakfast before he started to market? But after her father had left why did she not return to the house, instead of standing and talking to the hostler, as he fed and watered Mr. Grant's horse? It was a beautiful horse, and Minnie evidently thought so; else why did she stand stroking its mane and patting it so fondly? Mr. Grant was looking out of his window, and there was a pleased smile on his face when he noticed her. He came down a few moments afterwards, booted and spurred, and, though still pale and rather weak, in high spirits.

Minnie had a secret for her father's ear that night, and the old man said:

"Well, lass, if he'll prove he's respectable, and can support you, why he's a liberal kind of fellow, I think, and I suppose I must let you go."

And Minnie, seated beside him, nestled into his arms and sang her sweetest songs.

In an elegant apartment in London young Herbert Grant is pacing rapidly up and down; an elderly lady, seated on a sofa, is talking to him.

"Dear Herbert," she is saying, "I wish you would listen to reason. What will Kate say?"

"Kate. A cold-hearted girl, who saw me brought dying, apparently, to a house within half a mile of her, and never sent to know if I survived my fall. I was a fellow-creature, at least."

"But, my dear—"

"Mother," said Herbert, taking her hand, and seating himself beside her, "you do not know Minnie. She is no coarse, uneducated rustic. Any lady may be proud of her beauty and talents—and, mother, I firmly believe, if it had not been for her kind nursing, I should have died."

"You did not send for me," said his mother.

"No, until I was conscious they did not know where to send," he replied. "George came down by a former invitation, and I feared to tell you, lest in spite of your feeble health, you would insist upon coming to me. Mother, you will consent to call Minnie daughter."

It took more than one such coaxing to win her; but Herbert was her all in all, and finally she consented.

"My wife, my wife," whispered a young man in a carriage, driving down a London street one evening, and he drew his companion close to his heart. "Here we are, darling; and now my poor tired darling can rest."

They had been on the continent, and were coming home.

"Welcome, my daughter," said an elderly lady, pressing the traveler to her heart, "welcome home."

"Would your lordship like any refreshments?" asked a servant, coming in the room.

"Lady Adair," said Herbert, gaily, "shall I order refreshments?"

"Lady Adair," said Minnie.

"Why, Herbert," cried his mother, "have you never told her before?"

"Never. Yes, refreshments immediately," said Herbert, dismissing the man. "Why, Minnie, you look as if I had said I was a highwayman."

Minnie crept up close to him.

"Lord Adair or Mr. Grant," she whispered, "you are my Herbert still."

How Hetty got a Husband.

There was the snuggest sort of a fire in the parlor of the farm house of Farmer Jones, who lived many miles away from the city. The lights of the sperm candles on the centre table burned dimly, and Hetty was imbedded in a luxurious rocking chair, reading about the doings of some noble courtier and his gallantry to a beautiful lady.

Hetty Jones was eighteen. Pert and pretty, golden curly hair, large blue eyes, little dimpled hands and a head filled with romantic ideas.

Her great and only fear was that she would never get a husband. This was from two facts. First, she was too pert, saucy, dignified and (some people said) conceited, and that's why the young men were so shy and gave her a wide berth; then, again, she had been to a boarding school, and had assumed so many city airs that the farmers' sons in her neighborhood felt so much out of place in her society, that they rather avoided than sought her company.

Hence it was that the young men were shy. At the quiet country church on Sunday they scarcely bowed, some smiled and a few even ventured a word or two.

Hetty was the best dressed young lady at all the meetings. She hated those horrid, conceited city young men. They were, at best, a set of coxcombs, society butterflies, and too fond of wines, late suppers and no sleep. She never told many people of this. More folks might have imagined it, had they but considered the fact that she preferred country life and manners, and had not visited the city but once in six months; neither had she many callers, and no person had ever ventured to say that Hetty had a beau, or that she corresponded with anybody but ladies.

Still the young men in the valley dared not venture too nigh. In spite of the many invitations extended, they did not trust themselves under the fire of her busy chattering tongue. They knew she was rich, handsome, ladylike, a thorough scholar, and plenty of them had seen her at work in the hay field, at the wash tub, in the dairy, at sewing, and then Hetty was accomplished in household affairs.

Ever since she was ten years of age she had loved Harry Holmes, living on an adjacent farm. They had never corresponded, notwithstanding the fact they had been fast friends before she went to school. Her three years of seminary life turned her head somewhat, and she forgot all about writing to any one. When she came home the first time, she was so Frenchified that she hardly know her old friends.

Harry Holmes had grown up to be a handsome, athletic young man. He was a tower of strength in the neighborhood, and an idol of all the girls. Even he was shy, however, of Hetty, his dear friend since childhood. He was four years her senior. He had frequently called upon her but only for a very short time. In fact he was the only visitor at Pine Hill farm.

On the night in question, Hetty sat reading and wondering whether Harry Holmes would get back from the city in time to call. He had been away three months, and had promised to come to her on the night of his return. Not promised to call exactly, but promised to bring several articles she had asked him to purchase for her, and that she wanted as soon as he got home.

That young man wouldn't have missed that engagement for half the world, but nobody knew it but himself. Hetty Jones could never have dreamed of it. He urged his horse up hill and down, and when the sun faded in the twilight and the shadows deepened into darkness, he reached home that very night.

One hour afterwards he was knocking at the front door of the Jones farm house. Two minutes afterwards Hetty was inspecting the articles purchased, and for a while the parlor looked like a peddler's pack.

"Beautiful!" she exclaimed. "I could not have made better selections myself."

A half hour later the visitor wanted to leave, but was prevailed upon to remain.

"Why do you always hurry away from me?" she asked, deeply in earnest. "It does seem as if you had forgotten that we were once good friends, Mr. Holmes."

"Yes, once! Then you never called me mister; and you were a different person then. Now we are very different!" was the young man's reply, as he drew his chair closer the fire, and farther away from the cherry-cheeked girl.

A thousand old fancies flitted through her brain at that time. She knew she deeply loved him, and yet she was not understood. Probably the boyish love of years had departed from the strong man in front of her.

"Don't you like to be called Mr. Holmes? If it will please you better, I will call you Harry as I did years ago; but then you must take me out walking and sing to me as you did then; and call me Hetty just the same as you did when we were little; and you must think more of me than of any body else, just as you did then; and—" In the twinkle of an eye her heart seemed to swell in her throat. She suddenly realized what she was saying, and in an instant she turned deathly pale, swooned and fainted away in her chair.

Her hands were as cold as ice, her lips bloodless, and her face as white as snow. It was a faint in reality. It was some time before water revived her, but when she awoke she was in stronger arms than her father's or mother's. She was held there, too, in spite of her feeble efforts to get away.

Harry Holmes that night understood Hetty better than ever before. They were married, and another such a brilliant wedding was never celebrated in all that valley.

After they had been absent on their wedding tour several days, the loving little wife said to her husband: "Harry, I don't believe we ever would have got married had it not been for my thoughtless tongue. I made the first love to you, and that's how it all came about, didn't it?"

Her only consolation now that they are very happy is, that is was leap-year, and that none of the neighbors knew anything about it.

Bridal Veils.

We have learned to consider white as essentially a bridal costume, but it has not been always so; and even now the Bokhara bride wears a rose-colored veil on her marriage day, and in the modern Greek islands the bridal veil is of red silk—a custom which has descended, no doubt, from the "flamen," or red bridal veil of ancient Greece; the Romans in old days wearing yellow veils. The Armenian bride, on the most important day of her life, appears in what closely resembles a sack made of rich silk, completely enveloping the figure, feet and head. The face is further hidden by a linen veil over which falls another of gold tinsel, and a part of the ceremonials is for the priest's wife to die the nails of the bride a deep red with henna. In Turkey the bride appears in rich white satin brocade, shot with silver, and bedizzened with pearls, a jeweled girdle around her face painted—a crimson patch the shape of a heart on her chin, the rest of the visage a mass of white, except in the black-penciled eyebrows. Our marriage ceremonies are remarkable for their antiquity, and have varied but little. The wedding ring, which the Puritans repudiated as a Satanic bauble, has been worn from time to time on the right or left hand, the reason of its present assignment to the latter being a tradition, whether authentic or not, that some vein in the third finger of the left hand has a special connection with the heart. Our bridal veil is of modern introduction, though it is said to have replaced the Anglo-Saxon custom of the bride wearing her hair floating on her shoulders. For many years nothing but the wreath was worn over loose tresses. Bridal favors are said to be of Danish origin, and at one time these were made not of white, but in the bride's own colors, whatever they might be.

A GIRL was found dead, hanging to a door with a cord around her neck, in Sullivan, Ind. Her behavior had not been good, and the supposition was that, getting thoroughly ashamed as herself, she had committed suicide. Nobody doubted the soundness of that theory until it was learned that a clothes line, belonging to a neighbor, had been shortened, and that the cut-off piece was the one with which the girl had been hanged. The neighbor had been her lover, and he had been arrested as a murderer; but whether he killed her, or only provided the means for her to do it herself, may never be ascertained.

THE fountain erected by the Sons of Temperance in the Centennial grounds, now supplies, at Belmont and Fountain avenues, ice water to thirsty millions.

A LARGE mosaic, taken from ancient Carthage, has been placed on exhibition in the Tunisian section of the Centennial exposition.

Political.

Voice of the Press.

A PROMISE FROM CONNECTICUT.

[From the Hartford Post.]

Connecticut! Most assuredly. Hayes and Wheeler will carry the State by 5,000 majority. Connecticut Republicans have special reasons for upsetting the Democracy here, and they will do it.

THE VOICE OF MAINE.

[From the Portland Press.]

There is but one duty for the Republicans of Maine, and that is to rally to the names of Hayes and Wheeler. They will do it; and in September they will give the key-note to the campaign by giving the old time Republican majority.

VOICE OF ANOTHER BLAINE.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

The Republican Convention has finished its arduous task at last, and every well-wisher of the party can say of its work, "well done," with hearty satisfaction. It could hardly have given us a stronger or more absolutely unassailable ticket than the one we take the greatest pleasure in putting at the head of our columns this morning, and every one knows that it might have given us a very much weaker one.

HARMONY RESTORED.

[From the Rochester Express.]

By the action of the Cincinnati Convention, we believe harmony has been restored within our ranks, factional discords have been composed, and a platform and ticket submitted to the country which all men who were in any true sense Republicans, can most warmly indorse and support.

WORTHY ASSOCIATES.

[From the Bridgeport Standard.]

The man who has been chosen to lead the Republican party to victory next fall, combines in himself extraordinary qualifications for the work and for the time and its peculiar demands. He is a reformer whose record is clean, an educated gentleman, and a soldier who, from a volunteer rose to the command of a division, and who bears the honorable scars won in defence of his country. To second the name of Governor Hayes, of Ohio, no better man could have been selected than William A. Wheeler, of New York.

WILL GROW STRONGER AND STRONGER.

[From the Newark Advertiser.]

The nomination of General Hayes will grow stronger in public favor as it grows older. It was undoubtedly the strongest that could have been made. His life has been a constant demonstration of the virtues most needed in public office. His purity, patriotism, intellectual culture and executive force, are unimpeachable. Hon. William A. Wheeler, the nominee for Vice-President, will add great strength to the ticket. He has been sufficiently prominent to be urged for the first place on the ticket, and he will do credit to the country as the President of the Senate.

FEELING IN WEST VIRGINIA.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

The enthusiasm with which the nomination of Governor Hayes for the Presidency was received here last evening, reminded us of old war times, and if this outburst is in any indication of the feelings of the people, we may look for a regular old-time campaign.

FROM A SUPPORTER OF CONKLING.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]

There is no bitterness. Whatever pronounced personal prejudices may have existed give way at once to a unanimous determination to elect the ticket. All is well. New York Republicans will labor with might and main to carry the State for Hayes and Wheeler.

UNITED, COMPACT, ENTHUSIASTIC.

[From the Ithaca Journal.]

Thus is the grand old Republican army once more united, compact, its ranks full, and the enthusiasm which comes of an assurance of victory and consciousness of deserving it inspires the heart of every individual of the mighty and invincible host.

UNASSAILABLE.

[From the Washington Star.]

Whatever individual preferences may be entertained, there can hardly be a doubt that, all things considered, the nomination of Governor Hayes for President is the strongest that the Republican party could make, at the present time. A soldier, legislator, Governor and citizen, he stands before the country perfectly unassailable.

SENATOR MORTON'S FRIENDS.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

Under all the circumstances of the case, the nomination of General R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, is accepted and regarded by the Republicans of Indiana as a very fortunate one, and the friends of Senator Morton are entirely willing to forget their personal preference in what seems to be the larger good of the party.

The *Journal* does not hesitate to say that the ticket will give complete satisfaction to the Republicans of Indiana, and predicts a handsome majority for Hayes and Wheeler, next November.

A TICKET TO WIN WITH.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

In the first place, neither of the candidates is a vulnerable man. They are pure, honest, capable and popular, and the malignant Democracy will have a hard task to arraign them before the nation for misdeeds of any kind. All the evidence that has been stored up by the Democratic House of Representatives for use against "the coming men," whoever they should prove to be, will be as

blank catridges in the battle that is to ensue. Hayes certainly will bring to the Republicans of Ohio, and most probably Indiana, a sweeping victory in October, and the impulse thus gained will carry the good cause forward bravely to success in November. Mr. Wheeler, who is admitted by such a shrewd politician as Thurlow Weed, to be precisely the right man in the right place, ought to carry New York, even if the Democrats nominate that sleek and treacherous politician, Tilden, to the first place on the ticket. The prospect is as hopeful as we could expect it to be; and it will be improved vastly if our two nominees—pure men, standing on a sound financial and thoroughly loyal platform—have to encounter antagonists who are hack politicians, the allies of Southern rebels and the champions of the rag money advocates.

SIMPLY UNASSAILABLE.

[From the Erie Dispatch.]

The ticket which the Convention has given is simply unassailable. It represents the intelligence, the integrity and the convictions of the Republican party. It is a guarantee of a wise, prudent and pure administration. Our candidates have had large experience in public affairs, and have clearly established their fitness for the position assigned them. They will command the sincere respect and support of every faction of the party. It is a ticket around which we can all rally with enthusiasm, and we shall elect it by a majority that will surprise and confound our opponents.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

The nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President, is a combination which in an unsurpassable degree, unites honesty, integrity and liberality.

FROM MR. BLAINE'S HOME.

[From the Augusta, (Me.) Journal.]

General Hayes was the second choice of a large majority of Mr. Blaine's friends, who preferred him to any other candidate. Mr Blaine, being out of the way, will rally heartily to his support.

A SHREWD western Democrat predicts that Governor Allen is to be the O'Conor of the Democratic campaign of 1876. If Tilden or any other hard money man is nominated at St. Louis, he claims that the greenback people will nominate Allen, that the Cincinnati *Enquirer* will support him vigorously, and that the movement will divert a large Democratic vote in both Ohio and Indiana.

THE Bourbon Democracy have great sympathy for ex-Speaker Blaine. It has been a true saying that the more the master whips his dog, the better his caninership likes his master. So it seems to be with the Democracy. The more Blaine thrashes them the better they speak of him.

Frame thy mind to mirth and merriment, which bar a thousand harms and lengthen life.—[Shakspeare.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

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EDWARD T. TUTEN,

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Rebel Prison Pens.

Going to the hospital for treatment seemed only to be voluntarily taking the first step toward the dead house, for whenever we saw a man go to the hospital we reasonably expected to see him hauled out in the dead wagon within a month.

When any of the men died, either in the hospital or camp, they were carried to the dead house where, as previously stated, all serviceable clothing was taken off them for distribution among the living, after which they were placed in the dead wagon and hauled to the burying place about one mile from camp, where they were thrown into a trench dug for the purpose. They were frequently laid in tiers, two to four deep, and then covered over with a foot or two of earth. The dead wagon was an ordinary two-horse wagon, and was used exclusively for hauling the dead, and was drawn sometimes by horses and sometimes by mules. The number of dead men taken at a load was governed by the strength of the team, but usually from six to eight at a load. They were generally all thrown promiscuously into the rear end of the wagon—and were sometimes left with head, arms or legs hanging over the sideboards or endgate, presenting a ghastly appearance as they were hauled through the camp from the dead house to the gate. The number hauled out each day varied from twenty to ninety-eight—generally about forty.

A novel feature connected with the dead wagon was its being continually under guard. One day when it arrived at the burying ground two of the dead Yankees rose and took their departure, not on wings as eagles, but on foot; thenceforward the Yanks could not be trusted dead or alive; hence the fact that two guards accompanied the wagon back and forth every trip.

The regulations of the camp required all men to be in their quarters at 8 P. M., therefore at that hour we all retired. I must tell you how we reclined—we all lay down "spoon-fashion," that is, we all lay down on one side and packed together like a bunch of spoons in order to keep each other warm; thus we lay until a bell somewhere in the town would toll one, then we would all get up and lie down on the other side, and sleep thus till morning. You may rest assured that there was but little reckless tossing of restless slumberers tolerated. It mattered not how sore or tired one might be, he was not allowed to wantonly disturb the slumbers of those who were asleep by breaking the line. I have seen men with sores as large as a silver dollar on their shoulder and hips, and they were yet compelled to lie five hours on the hard ground before turning for relief. To make all things equitable the end men of the row to-night would be in the middle to-morrow night; thus the rotation would continue unless broken by the death of some one.

On or about the 25th of November, 1864, an effort to break out was made, but failed. However, the boys were made to feel the effect of three pieces of artillery, and a number of muskets, with which some ten or twelve were killed and sixty or seventy wounded in about five minutes.

As previously stated, when digging the dead line they threw the earth on the side nearest the camp. The quantity thrown out made quite a large bank, and during the rainy season when it became very muddy through the camp the men used this bank as a highway on which to pass from one side to the other. One day an old man of probably fifty years was running along on the top of this bank, and the clay being wet and slippery he accidentally slipped and rolled into the dead line. He, knowing the penalty for being caught in the dead line, made a strenuous effort to get out at once, and while clambering up the side of the bank, with more than a hundred of us looking on, the guard deliberately took aim and fired. The old man rolled back into the ditch without uttering a groan, shot through the heart from the back. What kind of feelings do you think would naturally agitate the witnesses of such a brutal and unprovoked murder, and what effect, do you think, the recollection of such scenes should have upon us to-day.

The vermin becoming very numerous on the garments of the men, one of the speediest and most effectual ways of expelling them was to take off the garment and hold it over the fire until it became hot; the vermin would let go their hold and drop off into the fire. About nine o'clock one night two men in the Sibley tent adjoining the one I was in, were standing holding their shirts over the fire for the purpose named above, when a passer-by done or said something—which, by-the-way, would needs be very little—to provoke one of the guards, who fired at him—missing him, but killing one and wounding the other of the two men mentioned above. Two more widows, a few more orphans without cause. Don't you think we ought to forget such scenes?

There were about one hundred colored men there as prisoners of war. One day we heard the crack of a musket, the whir of a bullet, and a yell of agony. On inquiring we found that two inoffensive colored men were wounded, they knew not why; for they had never dared to speak to the guard, and were entirely ignorant of having, in any manner, given offense. However, the guard, when interrogated, gave as a reason for shooting, that "he seen three niggers in a row and didn't know that he would ever have another chance to put three niggers out of the way at one shot." In justice to a portion of the guard I would say that there were two classes of them; the first were old men, who were too aged to do active service in the field; they invariably treated us with as much consideration and kindness as they could without the knowledge of their officers, whom they feared. The second class were the young bloods, who were too young to go into active service—lads from 12 to 18 years of age, impudent and saucy who would shoot a man seemingly out of pure deviltry. They done all the shooting mentioned above, and I presume are the gentry engaged in that to them pleasant pastime in some portions of the South to-day.

As an evidence of the debilitated condition of most of the men, it is enough to say that frequently those who were seemingly the strongest and most healthy would retire in the evening, apparently in good health, and "wake up in the morning dead." Joseph Myers, a member of the same company to which I belonged, and who was in the same tent I was in, a man of large, imposing stature, who would weigh over two hundred pounds when in good health, retired with us one evening, was in good health at one o'clock when we turned, but when we got up in the morning he was dead; died so quietly and peacefully that we knew naught of it till daylight. Another from our tent had occasion to go to the cess-pool one night, got up and started; not returning for quite a while, the men got up to hunt him, and found him about fifty feet from the tent, dead.

Jonathan Colbert, another of my company and in the same tent, retired with us one night in apparently as good health as usual, was all right at one o'clock when we turned. Soon after, however, he began talking to his wife and little boy, calling them by name, caressing his little boy with fond, endearing terms. We were all awakened by his talking; some scolded him and wanted to wake him out of his dreams; others said let him alone for he has forgotten all his present troubles. When daylight came we awoke and all arose but Jonathan Colbert. There was all that remained of our comrade. We thought we were hardened by constantly seeing scenes of suffering, yet on that morning there were stout hearts melted to tears, as we gazed on the form of our friend wasted to a mere skeleton and covered with vermin and sores, and remembered that while his spirit was about to take its flight to its God, his mind wandered back to his wife and child, who were soon to be left as widow and orphan.

To-day as we write the scenes of 11 years ago are as vivid as then, and yet these are the recollections which we are asked to forget, and even deny their having existed, in order that some of our fellow-men may not feel uncomfortable or annoyed. We fear, however, that memory and even reason itself must needs be entirely blotted out, to effect the desired effacement, for there are thousands who, like the subscriber, are to-day bearing about in their bodies the seeds of disease engendered by the exposure and treatment, which will sooner or later bring them to a premature grave.

I went into the army at the age of 16 weighing 144 pounds, and came out over eighteen years of age, weighing 90 pounds.

Having briefly and imperfectly given an account of my experience in Rebeldom, and omitted scores of incidents totally unfit for publication, I believe that enough has been given to convince an unprejudiced mind that if these are only a few of the many trials we passed through that Messrs. Hill and Davis either wilfully or ignorantly misrepresent the facts—we believe wilfully.

When Miss Clara Barton published her report of the visit made to the prison pen at Andersonville, for the purpose of clearing the grounds for a cemetery, &c., we think with her graphic and truthful pen she draws a picture which is as applicable to Salisbury as to Andersonville. She says:

"We are wont to attribute their (the captives) chief suffering to insufficiency of food, and while this is probably just still, to the mind of one who has looked over the scanty, shelterless, pitiful spot of earth to which they were confined, and taken into consideration the numberless trials which must have grown out of the privation of space and the necessary conveniences of life, the conviction will force itself that these latter woes fell but little short of the former. It is to be remembered that during long months they knew neither shelter nor protection from the changable skies above, nor the pitiless, unfeeling earth beneath." * *

"Think of eleven thousand men penned up by a close stockade, huddled together like cattle, without shelter or blanket, half-clad and hungry, with the dreary night setting in after a day of autumn rain and no fire to warm." * *

"But this is only one feature of their sufferings, and perhaps the lightest, of the long dazzling months when gaunt famine stalked at noonday, and pestilence walked at night. I will not trust myself to speak; I scarce dare think. But after this, whenever a man who has lain a prisoner within the stockade at Andersonville, would tell you of his sufferings—how he fainted, scorched, drenched, hungered, sickened, was scoffed, scourged, hunted, persecuted, though the tale be long and twice-told, as you would have your own wrongs appreciated, your own woes pitied, your own cries for mercy heard, I charge you listen and believe him. However definitely he may have spoken, know he has not told you all. However strongly he may have outlined, or deeply he may have colored his pictures, know that the reality calls for a better light and a nearer view that your clouded, distant gaze can ever get."

There can be no doubt but that the systematic cruelties practiced upon our brave boys were approved by the Confederate President, and his denial of any knowledge of the facts, and even the facts themselves, will not be accepted, especially when so many living witnesses aver the contrary, one of whom is the subscriber, late a member of Third Squad, Eighth Division of Yankee prisoners at Salisbury, N. C.

R. D. MCKINNEY.

Philipsburg, Pa., June 23d, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Dear Sir:—"Milesburg" had a communication in the issue of your paper of the 14 ult., in which he has very hastily answered some thirty-two questions, remarking, "So endeth the Catechism."

We beg leave to call his attention to the very beginning of it. He will find, by careful examination, that the word "mode," when used in reference to baptism, is rather hard and difficult to handle. That it is a sophism we propose to solve in this communication, knowing at the same time that there are thousands of honest and kindly disposed persons who impose the "sophism" upon themselves and others, perhaps, from the fact that they have taken for granted what they should have required to be proven. We propose, therefore, candidly and fairly to elaborate the question of "mode," as used in reference to the Christian ordinance of baptism. By so doing we opine that friend "Milesburg" will discover that he has passed over the catechism very superficially, indeed.

To proceed, then, we have the words, sprinkle, (in English,) pour and immerse. Not any one of the actions indicated by these terms respectively, can by any possibility be a mode of any of the others. To immerse, is not a mode of sprinkling, nor sprinkling is not a mode of pouring nor of immersing; pouring is not a mode of sprinkling nor immersing. These terms indicate separate and distinct acts. They cannot, with propriety, be used interchangably, and are never so used. These are statements to which all unhesitatingly agree, and there can be no issue formed in regard to them. Children not more than ten years old know these things to be so, and hence no difficulty arises here.

Sprinkle means to scatter or disperse in small drops or particles, as water, seed and the like. Second, to scatter on, to disperse over in small drops or particles; to be sprinkled, as to sprinkle the earth with water, or to sprinkle a floor with sand. Pour—to cause to flow as a liquid, or as a stream, either out of a vessel or into it; followed by out, from, in, into, against, on, upon, under, ect., etc.

Immerse—to plunge into any thing that surrounds or covers, especially into fluid; to dip, to sink, to bury, to immerge.

From the definitions here given by Webster, we find the terms distinct and quite different in their meaning. One of them can not be substituted for any other of them. The Greek of the New Testament has three distinct terms to indicate the same distinct acts; no one of them can be used for any of the others.

"Rantizo" for raino, to sprinkle.

"Pour" is out of the question; because the word does not appear in the New Testament; so "chaos" we shall say nothing about. But "ekcheo" means to pour out. "Baptize," from bapto to dip—to dip, immerse, plunge.—Grove's Greek Lexicon. From bapto to immerse, immerge, submerge, sink.—Greenfield's Lexicon of the New Testament.

Christ said to the Apostles, as recorded by Mathew, "Mathe teusate panta to ethnee baptizontes antos eis to onoma tou patros nai tou aglon pneumatos."—(Mat. 28 XIX). In English—"Go and make disciples; or disciple all nations, immersing them, or sprinkling them, or pouring them out, etc."

The Apostles were to baptize by virtue of the command given by Him who had all power (authority) in Heaven and on earth. Giving an answer in English to the question, what were they to do? What shall we say? Were they to sprinkle the people, pour them out or immerse them? Or were they to immerse some, sprinkle some and immerse others, just as the fancy of the people whom they were to disciple might choose? The command was specific, the act was specific and as the word was baptizo, in its participle form, and not ekcheoc, nor rantizo, the Apostles understood what to do.

Scholars agree that the Apostles did, at least sometimes, immerse the candidates. It follows necessarily that what they did in any given case, they did in every other case. The Saviour used a word which idicated an act; and he did not use different words signifying different acts. To sprinkle can not be a mode of immersion; nor can immersing be a mode of sprinkling.

When, therefore, the Apostles immersed, was it a mode of immersion? If at any time they sprinkled, was it a mode of sprinkling? If the word "baptizontes" did not indicate a specific act, then the Apostles would not have known what to do. If you tell a boy who sits on a horse that can pace, trot, rack and canter, to make the horse travel, you use a genuine term. If you want the boy to move the horse forward in the way he fancies, you simply say, let me see the horse travel; and if he moves him on a pace, trot, rack or canter, he does what you bid him do. If you ask to see the horse walk, and he starts off on a gallop or pace, he does not do what you requested him to do; nor will it answer for him to say that galloping and pacing are only different modes of walking. There are different modes of traveling, but not of walking. If, therefore, "baptizontes" was not a specific term, the Apostles would not have known what to do when Gideon tested his men. Of twenty-two thousand of them, none were to go against the Midianites but those that lapped water like dogs. Lapping is a word that expresses a specific act. There are not different modes of lapping like a dog. Lap is the root and lapping has the root in it; so has lapped.

"Bapto" means to dip, primarily, and its derivative, "baptizo," has the lap, and it can not be erradicated, though you persue it through all its inflexions. Therefore mode and modes of baptism is a sophism of the first order. Its use misleads the people. It is without either philogical, logical or scriptural authority.

So much, at present, on the first part of the catechism, through which our friend "Milesburg," passed with such celerity and apparent ease.

Again friend "Milesburg" cannot see immersion or dipping in going down into the water and coming up out of the water. Neither can I; and he is pleased with my inability to see it from these facts; but supposes, as in the case of Philip and the Eunuch in the interim between going down into and coming up out of the water, something was done by Philip. Then "thing done," would be subsequent to going down into the water and antecedent to their coming up out of the water.

The point and the force of the argument in favor of immersion, in this particular case, lie in this. No man is presumed to lack descernment sufficent to regard it necessary or proper to go down into the water for the purpose of sprinkling some water on a person in pursuance of the command of baptize. No administrator of baptism would do it; now why does any one suppose that the Apostles and evangelists did it in their day?

"Buried with him in baptism." "Milesburg" is pleased that I cannot see "mode" in this sentence, and consequently agree with him. But I fear the reason why I cannot see "mode" in it differs from the reason why he cannot see it. My reason is simply this: "The mode of baptism is a phrase that has no status in philology, logic or good rhetoric."

Again "Milesburg" tried hard to discover how my reference to the dipping of the Sop tested his logic and failed to see it. We shall try to assist him in approaching it. Jesus dipped the Sop into the liquid. Here were, first, Jesus, the actor; secondly, the Sop; thirdly, the liquid. Jesus was the actor, the Sop or morcel is the subject, with which he does something; the thing done was the dipping into the liquid. This illustration, in my former communication, was offered as an answer and offset to the logic that makes the water of baptism the instrument with which something is done—called baptism.

"He baptized him." "Were baptized by John in Jordan." "Were baptized, both men and women." "Unto what, then, were ye baptized?" These are phrases common in the New Testament.

If sprinkling is baptism under any circumstances, it can be used properly interchangably with baptizing. Then we read with this view: "He sprinkled him." "Were sprinkled, both men and women." "Were sprinkled by John in Jordan." "Unto what then, were ye sprinkled?" Sprinkle means to scatter or disperse in small drops or parcels. Then let us read: "Were scattered in drops or parcels in Jordan." "He scattered or dispersed him." "He immersed him." "Were immersed by John in Jordan." Once for all let him understand that it is the person, and not the water, that is baptized. I hope friend "Milesburg" will understand this, as I have endeavored to make it plain.

"Milesburg" quotes as authority Drs. Gale and Dale. The answer to this is to produce opposing authority as an offset to this species of argument.

Calvin:—"The word "baptizo" signifies to immerse; and it is certain that impression was the practice of the ancient church." (Int. c. 4 s. 15.)

Luther:—"Baptism is a Greek word, and may be translated "immersion," as where we immerse. Something in water, that it may be wholly covered; and, although it is almost wholly abolished (for they do not "dip" the whole children, but only "pour" a little water upon them), they ought, nevertheless, to be wholly immersed, and then immediately drawn, for that the etymology of the word seems to demand."

These Drs. we set against Drs. Gale and Dale, and thus neutralize "Milesburg's" argument. P. W. D.

Catarrh is a common disease,—so common that snuffling, spitting, and blowing of the nose, meet us at every turn on the street. Your foot slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk and in the public conveyance; and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates. There is the highest medical authority for stating that with fully one-half, if not two-thirds of those afflicted with Consumption of the lungs, the disease commences as Catarrh in the nose or head, the next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes—lastly to the lungs. How important then to give early and prompt attention to a Catarrh! To cure this loathsome disease correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which tones it up, cleanses the blood, and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them; and to assist, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche. This is the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment and it is pleasant to use. The two medicines with instrument are sold by dealers in medicines.

READING NOTICES.

Iron in the Blood

The Peruvian Syrup vitalizes and enriches the blood, tones up the system, builds up the broken-down, cures dyspepsia, debility, dropsy, chills and fevers, chronic diarrhœa, nervous affections, boils, humors, diabetes, etc. Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A thirty-two page pamphlet, containing a history of the Peruvian Syrup, a valuable paper on progress in medical science, a treatise on iron as a medical agent, testimonials from distinguished physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent free to any address.

Seth W. Fowler & Sons, Proprietors, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston. Sold by dealers generally.

Something New—An Imported Remedy—Cannabis Indica.

This wonderful preparation, known by the above title, which has attained such celebrity during the last few years in all parts of the United States as a positive cure for consumption, bronchitis and asthma, can now be obtained at all first-class druggists. We have made permanent arrangements in Calcutta, India, for obtaining "pure hemp," and having it extracted upon its own soil (the climate in America being too changable to extract large quantities free from mildew). These remedies are now prepared from the best hemp, gathered at the right season, and extracted during mid-summer in Calcutta. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate, and it will break a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. One bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. $2.50 per bottle, or 3 bottles for $6.50.

As this is an imported article, we do not commission our remedies, but will be pleased to make cash agents everywhere. Address,

CRADDOCK & Co,
1032 Race streeet, Phil'a.

——A maltese cat, which was sent from Williamsport to Columbia, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, returned to her old home after being absent one month. She was welcomed with no little surprise.

Bellefonte and County.

——Drink Bower's mead.

——We understand that some of our patriotic citizens have determined to have fire-works on the Fourth, and are raising the money for that purpose. Of their success there is no doubt.

——Some thieves broke into the clothing department of Isaac Guggenheimer's store last Wednesday night. The entrance was effected by boring holes through the shutters in the rear of the grocery department. Nothing but clothes appear to have been taken. We understand that the loss was not very heavy.

——All organizations desiring or expecting to participate in the parade attending the celebration of the 4th of July proximo, will please indicate their intention, and the number of persons in their respective organizations to Gen. James A. Beaver, Chief Marshal, on or before Saturday, the 1st of July, so that their places may be assigned them and the route of the procession determined.

——Col. W. B. Crooks, representing the Sea-Grove watering place, was among our visitors last week. He is an agreeable gentleman and full of enthusiasm for the beautiful summer resort of Sea-Grove. This place is situated near Cape May, and has all the attractions of that famous resort, with none of its vices. It is the very best place known for families to go and spend the summer. There they will find quiet, beautiful surroundings, excellent accommodations, and a healthful influence pervading the whole place. The price of board is said to range from $8 to $20 per week. We advise our friends who want to get into some beautiful nook this hot weather to turn their steps toward Sea-Grove, and if they find Col. Crooks there, they will find a gentleman who will anticipate all their wants.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.—The School Board met on Tuesday evening of last week and elected the following teachers for the ensuing year:

First Grade and Principal—T. M. Balliet, of Lancaster.

Second Grade—Frank Wetzel, of Bellefonte.

Third Grade—Rosa Wood, of Spring townsbip.

Fourth Grade—Laura Graham, of Bellefonte.

Fifth Grade—Mary Ammerman, of Bellefonte.

Sixth Grade—Mollie Nesbit, Bellefonte.

Seventh Grade—Bella Given, Bellefonte.

Eighth Grade—Sadie Caldwell, Bellefonte.

Ninth Grade—Bella Rankin, Bellefonte.

The school term was fixed at seven months. No application was made for the colored school

——At the annual meeting of the stock holders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad, held at Philadelphia, on the 14th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Eli Slifer; Vice-President—S. Kneas.

Directors—R. H. Duncan, James P. Coburn, J. H. Dubarry, Wm. J. Howard, Geo. F. Miller, Wistor Morris, G. B. Roberts.

Solicitor—George F. Miller.

R. R. Bridgens, contractor at Paddy mountain, was instructed to increase his force.

The Lewisburg *Chronicle* says:

"The completion of the road is assured by the action of the Penn'a. Railroad Company agreeing to take the unexpended balance of bonds in the hands of the L. C. & S. C. Railroad Company at seventy-five cents on the dollar.

It has been determined to complete the road for use to Spring Mills, in Centre county, this season. The contractors have already been notified to increase their force on such parts of the work as are furthest from completion, and proposals are out for the ties necessary to lay the track from Laurelton to the point above designated.

The Pennsylvania Co. propose to take a running lease of the road and thus assure its proper equippage and running. The lease, when drawn, will be submitted to a vote of the stockholders of our company.

The latest accounts we have of the Bellefonte branch railroad is, that it has fallen through. We always thought that Bellefonte was not in earnest."

The above statement in relation to the Bellefonte branch is incorrect; but are not our people losing a golden opportunity by procrastination. The greatest benefit to accrue to this town by the building of this branch, depends upon its completion in advance of the connection being made with Lewistown.

Half of the trade of Penns Valley will go from us never to return again, if that connection is made before the Bellefonte branch is built, and then we shall be compelled to build it after all. This town has much at stake in this matter, and delays are dangerous. If we would secure the rich trade of the county, on the other side of the mountains, this branch should be completed before the snow falls. We understand that seventeen of the twenty thousand dollars has been raised. As much wealth as there is in this town, and as large an interest as there is at stake, will our people lose all for the want of the small sum of three thousand dollars? A like sum has often been raised for much more trivial objects in less than a day.

S. & A. Loeb's Mammoth Dry Goods Store.

THE CHEAPEST

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS,

And Under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES!

S. & A. LOEB.

——Many of our people, no doubt, remember Phillippi, who was to have made an ascension in a balloon at the last agricultural fair, but failed because his balloon burst while they were taking it from the town to the grounds. He lately attempted to make an ascension from Allentown, and succeeded in getting about twenty feet into the air when his air ship collapsed, returning him to earth in a hurry. We understand that his wife, whom he married from this town last summer, was with him at the time. They both escaped without serious injury.

COMMERCIAL.

The railroad war in freights still continues on through rates, and it is to be hoped that it will reach local trafic as well as passenger fares, which the people so much need. We quote from the Pittsburgh *Commercial*:

The hostilities of the railway war have become so intense that they are breaking out in a new shape, that of personal cards from the officers of the leading trunk lines. In a card published in New York yesterday the Receiver of the Erie explicitly denied that the Erie has taken the lead in reducing rates, and in his statements he gives dates and circumstances to show that the managers of the New York Central are responsible for the reductions of June 1st and 10th, the latter having put the charge for first-class freight from New York to Chicago down from 75 cents per hundred to 25 cents, and the rate for fourth-class freight and "special classes" from 15 and 20 cents, respectively, to 16 cents for both classes. To-day the Vice-President of the New York Central asserts in the same manner that the New York Central has not been the aggressor, but has acted on the defensive throughout; that the established rule, since Commodore Vanderbilt came into control, has been "not to make rates but to allow them to be made by competitors, and when so made to follow them." The New York *Post* gives the following figures concerning the financial strength of the contending forces:

"As to the financial condition of the companies, the Erie started the war with a deficit of $1,363,000 on its interest account. The Pennsylvania, after providing for interest and rentals, had last year $3,616,000 left for dividends on its $68,870,000 of stock. The Baltimore and Ohio, after paying interest and rentals had a balance of $1,678,000 available for dividends on $16,806,000 of capital stock. The New York Central and Hudson River had $11,765,000 of net earnings, out of which it paid $4,425,000 for interest and rentals, leaving $7,340,000 available for stockholders. Lake Shore had a balance of $1,572,000 available for its $50,000,000 of stock. Or, if we take New York Central and Lake Shore together, as virtually one system under the same management, they had, combined, $8,912,000 surplus, against $139,498,000 of stock. The Grand Trunk is in about the same condition as Erie. Michigan Central, the connecting line of the Grand Trunk, had $440,000 available for dividends on $18,738,000 of capital.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, June 28, 1876.

The question of closing business houses on the 4th of July is agitating the minds of those whose love of money exceeds love of patriotism. It is rather humiliating to find that there is a single firm in town who are not willing to observe the Centennial 4th, and we hope when the day arrives that the rumors abroad may not prove true. We suggest that everybody that comes to town come for the purpose of celebrating, and not for the purpose of buying goods.

WHEAT—The old crop is about exhausted, so far as first hands are concerned. There seems to be some concern about the new crop. We have been informed that some of the wheat shows signs of rust, which is chiefly confined to the Blue Sheaf, which will be late maturing this year. The Foltz and Shoemaker is maturing very rapidly, and will be ready to harvest by the time the hay is disposed of. We have no change in price.

CORN—The market for corn is in the same unsatisfactory state. The corn of Centre county is on an average, inferior to Western corn this year. The low rates of freight from the West also interferes with shipments from here, which gives our mills all the advantages as buyers, which are paying at least five cents above shipping prices.

OATS—The supply is in excess of the demand, and no change in price.

CATTLE—We quote Pittsburgh prices at $4 60 per 100 pounds for 900-pound cattle on foot; and $4 80 per 100 pounds for 1,000-pound steers. Don't know what the freight is to Bellefonte.

CEMENT—The price of the celebrated Logan cement, which has been selling since last winter at $2 a barrel, has been raised in price to $2 25. The demand for this cement has been steadily on the increase, which is no doubt the cause of the increase in price. It is however the cheapest article in the market, and is said to be, by those who have used it, equal to any.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 25@1 30
Red wheat	1 25
Rye per bushel	75
Corn, ear	48
Corn, shelled	40@45
Oats	30@35
Flour, retail per barrel	7,00
Flour, wholesale	6,00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6,00@8 00
Clover seed	9 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	12
Apples, per bush	125
Butter	15c
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh Butter per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	18
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	20
Dried Beef	25
Wilson's Pressed Pork, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	40

——Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co. Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c.	123½	123⅝
" 5 20 " '65, M. and N.	115⅛	115⅜
" " " '65, J. and J.	120⅜	120⅝
" " " '67, " "	122⅛	122⅜
" " " '68, " "	123⅝	124
" 10-40 coupon	118⅛	118⅜
" Pacific 6's, cy.	126⅛	126⅜
New 5's, Reg. 1881	117⅛	117⅜
" " c 1881	117⅛	117⅜
Called Bonds	117	117⅛
Gold	113⅛	
Silver	109	109
Pennsylvania	52½	52⅝
Reading	44½	44⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	17½	18⅛
Lehigh Navigation	45¼	45⅜
" Valley	56⅜	56⅝
United R. R. of J.	138	138⅜
Oil Creek	9⅜	9½
Northern Central	33⅛	34
Central Transportation	47½	48
Nesquehoning	53⅜	54
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '80	105	105½

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Elias Rossman, deceased, late of Walker township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JUSTICE M. ROSSMAN, Admr.
Nittany P. O., June 27, 1876. 26-6t

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures of SPRING SCHOOL DISTRICT, Centre county, Pa., for the year ending June 5, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amt. tax duplicate for school purposes	$2562 35
Gross amt. tax duplicate for building purposes	1109 41
Total	$3701 76
Deduct exhonerations	123 81
Total tax receipts	$3577 95
Cash from former treasurer	65 81
State appropriation	408 27
Total receipts	$4052 03

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers' salaries	$2160 00
Paid teachers for attending County Institute	50 00
Paid new school building and lot	450 00
Paid for fuel	284 58
Paid for furniture and apparatus	92 54
Paid for repairs	107 41
Paid salary of Secretary	40 00
Paid salary of Treasurer and Collector	250 45
Paid miscellaneous expenses	160 43
Total expenditures	$3595 41
Balance in the treasury	$456 62
Amt. due Dist. from all sources	222 31
Total resources	$678 93

MARK WILLIAMS, Pres't.
A. J. SWARTZ, Secretary. 26-3t

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
COFFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

AGENTS 25 ELEGANT OIL CHROMOS mounted size 9x11 for $3, or 20 for $1. CHROMOS of every description. National Chromo Co., Phila., Pa. 2-4w

New Advertisements.

LEWISBURG, CENTRE AND SPRUCE CREEK RAILROAD.

Proposals for Cross Ties

will be received until July 10 next, for the furnishing Cross Ties for that part of the railroad extending from Laurelton to Spring Mills. Forms of specifications can be obtained on application to the President, Col. Eli Slifer, at Lewisburg.

J. P. COBURN, Esq., Aaronsburg.
R. H. DUNCAN, Esq., Spring Mills.
WM. WOLF, Esq., Centre Hall.
GEO. W. LEUFFER, Chief Engineer.
26-2t

AUDITORS' REPORT of BOGGS TOWNSHIP for the year 1875.

JOHN RESIDES, Supervisor for 1875. Dr.

To amt. of duplicate for 1875	$921 85
To Wm. Marks' order on McCoy & Linn dated April 17, 1874	50 80
To amt. uncollected on Marks' duplicate	8 93
Total Dr.	$991 58
Balance due Twp. May 1, 1876	$12 51
	$979 07

LEVI DIXON, Supervisor on lower end of Township, Dr.

To amt. of duplicate	$412 20
To auditor's order for amt. due at settlement	40 00
Total	$452 20

JOHN FETZER, Poor Overseer lower end of Township for 1875.

To amt. duplicate	$ 09 80
Percentum deducted	15 44
Total	294 36
To credit by John Resides	5 08
Auditor's order dated May 16, 1876, for balance due him	25 80
Total	$325 16

CONTRA.	CR.
By amt. of work done on roads by sundry persons	$821 96
By amt. of plank for bridges	7 56
By amt. of hauling by his own team	24 25
By cash paid L. Watson	2 00
By 9½ days on roads at $1 25	114 37
By amt. worked out on Marks' duplicate	8 93
Total Cr.	979 07
Balance due township May 1, 1876	12 51
	991 58

CONTRA.	CR.
By amt. of work on roads by sundry Persons	$362 39
By amt. of plank for bridge	28 81
By amt. of work done over amt. of duplicate	40 00
	452 20
	412 20
Balance due him at settlement	40 00

CONTRA.	CR.
By keeping Phoebe Yarnell 52 weeks	$108 50
By keeping Ann Cole 7 weeks	12 80
By keeping Andrew Walker 34 weeks	102 00
By keeping Linda May's child 12 weeks	27 00
By McCallister and Beaver legal advice	5 00
By Thiel & Robb, bill mdse	6 71
By C. H. Else & Bro., bill	55
By C. & J. Curtins' bill	3 17
By Jacob Yarnell's due bill & sundries	24 43
By John Fetzer's time attending to paupers	23 75
	319 91
By McClain & Cook's bill	5 25
	$325 16

CONTRA.	CR.
By keeping Ann Harmer one year	$135 03
By keeping blind child, and funeral expenses	26 00
By keeping John Keyes, one year	156 00
By sundries, writing bonds, making out duplicates, etc., etc	16 22
By James Summerville bill in full to date	25 14
By E. M. Blanchard legal service	5 00
By John Smith, Sr., to assist him (now dec'd)	11 50
By McCoy & Linn as per bills	123 76
By McClain & Cook "	26 49
By sundries got to assist F. Hoover and H. Johnson, etc	42 31
By amt. of Hall's judgment in full, paid McClain & Cook	32 46
By amt. paid McClain & Cook on act't. of Overseer of Miesburg borough	15 00
By am't. Resides keeping Wm. Wantz, and exonerations	4 51
	$665 94

By order of Board of Auditors,
WM. GALBRAITH, Esq., Clerk.

JOHN RESIDES, Poor Overseer of Boggs Township, for 1875.

Dr, to amount of duplicate	$701 02
Percentum deducted	35 08
	$665 94

SEND 25c to GEO. P ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 31-6t

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. K. LEATHERS, Adm'r.
Mt. Eagle, June 5, 1876. v6-23-6t

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Abraham Switzer, late of Bellefonte, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES H. RANKIN,
8-29-6t Bellefonte, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Geo. E. Wasson, late of Harris township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

*25-6t LUTHER WASSON, Admr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Margaret Shaw, deceased, late of Half Moon township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

23-6t BENJAMIN BUCK, Adm'r.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures of SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP, Centre County, Pa., for the year ending June 5th, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amt. tax duplicate school purposes	$ 716 19
Gross amt. tax duplicate school building	912 20
Total	$1 628 39
Deduct exhonerations, etc	$119 34
Deduct outstanding tax	481 14
	600 48
Total tax receipts	1,027 91
Cash from former treasurer	1,082 66
Tuition from Burnside township	20 00
State appropriation	220 16
Last Year's duplicate	6.5 81
Total receipts	$3,116 54

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers' salaries	$1,386 50
Paid new school bhildings and lots	1,306 54
do do do	48 40
Paid insurance	55 45
Paid for fuel	55 00
Paid salary of Secretary	30 00
Paid salary Treasurer and Collector	109 91
Paid miscellaneous expenses	117 03
	$3,108 83
Balance in treasury	$7 71

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Estimated value of school property and furniture	$5,000 00
Balance in favor of district	5,007 71

J. HARB HOLT, Treas.
Attest, J. H. CRISSMAN, Sec'y. 25-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Beatty, deceased, late of Morrison township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. C. BEATTY, Admr.
Walker P. O., June 20, 1876. 25-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of James H. Linn, of Milesburg Iron Works, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,
JAS. S. SOMMERVILLE, } Admrs.
ADAM HOY,
Milesburg, Pa., May 30, 1876. 22-6t

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy. In the matter of William Armagast, bankrupt. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William Armagast, of the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at the Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa., in said District, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of F. K. Smith, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

JOHN HALL,
22-2t U. S. Marshal for said District

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Agricultural.

Ornamental Hedges.

A hedge for general farm purposes is a very different thing from one for mere ornament. For the former we need, above all, a strong, robust grower, that would turn cattle almost without thorns, and at the same time a plant that will grow rapidly enough to make a good protection within a decent time. Thus Osage orange, honey locust and such strong growing things are for farm use only.

When people talk of ornamental hedges they have generally in mind evergreen hedges. Of these there is arbor vitæ, hemlock, spruce, Norway spruce, and now and then other firs and spruces. But deciduous plants often are used for hedges of an ornamental character, and it is of these we propose to treat to-day. They do not grow fast enough for an ordinary farm fence, though many of them are by no means slow; but their beauty for division lines gives them a great advantage. Among the oldest hedge plants of this kind are the hawthorns, of which three have been in use—the English hawthorn, Cockspur hawthorn, and the Washington hawthorn. But in addition to their slow growth, suited only to the older countries, they are liable to blights and diseases, and worse than all, to the apple or quince borer, which makes an end of them about the time we commence to admire the hedge's beauty. The poets have a good deal to say about the hawthorn hedges of old England, their sweet white flowers and bright red berries, but these are only in neglected cases, as a hedge properly pruned and kept in the right condition has none of these nice things and little to recommend it. Hawthorn hedges were very popular about here in the last century, when ideas like our forefathers' were freshly imported, but they have all gone out of existence now.

The buckthorn is another deciduous plant often used for hedges, but it does not do well in warm climates, and is not very popular south of Boston.

The barberry is also a popular hedge plant in the far north; south of this it is liable to rust, and this rust spreads to the wheat fields, an idea by the way once laughed at by the intelligent, but now found to be true.

The beech and hornbeams are popular for ornamental hedges in the old world, and a few that we have now and then seen in our vicinity occasionally shows them to be good things for the middle States. Of the hawthorns the European is usually employed, but a friend tells us the American is far preferable, as it grows much more rapidly, and then has beautifully colored leaves in fall. On the other hand the European beech is a more rapid grower than the American, and is the best for a beech hedge.

One of the most beautiful things for an ornamental hedge is the Japan quince, the scarlet apple-like blossoms of which are now very well known. It is considered rather difficult to transplant, but if set rather deep it does very well. There need be no fear of injuring them even though several inches of the branches are buried in the ground. If the tops of these branches are clipped a little after planting, success is as well assured as in any other plant. It grows slow, but it is very beautiful when fully established.

There are other things coming into use, such as the silver thorn—a plant allied to the buffalo berry—and some others; but these we have named are the best known.

Talking to Horses.

Horses cannot understand our language except as far as it is associated with action. To teach a colt to stop we must first pull on the halter or bridle and then say "ho!" If he obeys, we should caress him or give him something to eat, and thus continue associating the word with the action until he obeys readily. In the same way we teach him to go on, touching him lightly with the whip as we give the word; if he obeys, reward him as before. Now, the secret of training properly, lies in using uniform language, always employing the same words every time you want the horse to do a certain thing. This ambiguous use of language is a prevalent fault. How frequently we see a man get into a saddle or a buggy, gather up the lines, give his horse a cut a two with the whip, and say, "Come, here!" And again, when he desires his horse to change from a trot to a walk, he will say "ho!" or if he wants him to quit knawing at a post, pulling at a halter, or to reprove him for shying, and for a dozen other things, he uses the same word of command. This is a common fault with most men; they talk too carelessly in training their horses, and in managing them. Be uniform in language. Select a different word or signal for every command, and always use each in its proper place and no other. This would abolish, in a great measure, the abominable jerking, pulling, whipping, and of otherwise abusing this noble animal.

Storing Parsnips, Carrots, etc.

It is well known that parsnips, carrots, celery, etc., may be kept throughout the winter and spring in good condition for culinary use, if stored in dry sand in the cellar, or any other suitable place. Parsnips are perfectly hardy and will stand the severest frost, but when the ground is frozen they cannot be taken up. It is, therefore, necessary to store them properly in some place where they will be accessible at all hours during the winter and spring.

When roots are stored in too dry a place they soon become wilted and tough. Dry sand contains enough moisture to prevent this evil. It also prevents putrefaction and decomposition which are sometimes caused by the close contact of the roots. When roots are stored in large heaps, they throw off a considerable quantity of water by sweating. Sand absorbs this moisture and keeps the roots from much exposure to the atmosphere, which causes them to become wilted and bitter. Sand also keeps them from close contact with each other, which contact produces fermentation and decomposition.

Why Trees Die.

A practical tree planter says: I once called at the store of a merchant who had, a couple of days previous, obtained some trees from the nursery. There stood the trees with bare roots exposed to a dry wind. When asked why his trees were not in the ground, he replied that it had not yet been convenient to plant them, so he had put them in a nice cool place where the fresh wind could have a chance at them, and ended with the complacent inquiry as to whether it was not the best he could have done with them. He had no idea how the wind was evaporating the moisture from the exposed roots, and how soon they would become utterly worthless.

Just in this same thoughtless manner many a customer from the nursery exposes his trees to a dry wind or to the sun, and then if they fail to grow he blames his nurserymen for it. Let the purchasers of trees remember that the roots belong in the ground and must be kept fresh until they are planted. Never expose them to the sun or wind.

Colic in Horses.

Relief may be obtained from this dose: Linseed oil, raw, one pound; oil of turpentine, two ounces; hartshorn, one ounce; mix. The following tincture may be kept in readiness: In two pounds of whiskey digest for eight days three ounces of ginger, three ounces of cloves, and then add four ounces of sweet spirits of nitre. Half a pint of this tincture is a dose, in a quart of warm water. The abdomen should be rubbed, the horse walked slowly about (never ridden), and supplied with a good bed room in which to roll about without risk of hurting himself. If there is no relief in half an hour, a second dose may be given, and ere long, if still required, a third. Farm horses that have keen appetites, and devour their food greedily, and when they have been long in harness, are most apt to be afflicted by this disease; wherefore care should be exercised in feeding and watering immediately after hard work.

A negro was sentenced in Floyd, Ga, to be hanged next September, and he asked the Judge to appoint an earlier day. His honor remarked that propriety prevented a change.

"Neber mind de 'priety, Judge; I am de man what am going to be hanged, and I ought to hab something to say 'bout it," said the prisoner.

Raising Tomatoes.

Burr tells that the French mode of raising tomatoes is as follows: As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible, they top the stem down to the cluster, so that the flowers terminate the stem. The effect is that the sap is impelled into the two buds next below the cluster, which soon push strongly and produce another cluster of flowers each. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped down to their level; and this is done five times successively. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes, not above eighteen inches high. In order to prevent their falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizontally along the rows, so as to keep the plants erect. In addition to this, all laterals that have no flowers, and, after the fifth topping, all laterals whatever, are nipped off. In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires a beauty, size and excellence unattainable by other means.

The best beef cattle in the world are the Short Horns. This does not admit of a doubt. They require good pastures, as they will not thrive on scanty pastures at all. Where the Devons would keep in good condition they would loose flesh rapidly. But with an abundance of feed in winter and summer they make the best beef cattle known. Cows of this breed often reach from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds, live weight, and sell to the butcher for $100 and $150. A five-year-old cow lately killed, on failing to breed, contained two hundred pounds of tallow.

We advise farmers and gardeners to mix the manure from the hen-roosts with the stable manure once a week. This will be a better way to save and use it than to try to use so strong a manure alone, or to compound it with earth, leaves and plaster. Alone it is not fit to apply to gardens under a year or two, and then it ought to be repeatedly shoveled over, so that it shall crumble down fine. It is a very valuable addition to the stable manure pile, and with the heat generated there it is completely decomposed in a short time.

Brigham Young spoke a few words of wisdom the other day to a youthful Chicago enthusiast who called upon him. He said: "Young man, be sure you are through with your search for the kind of partner you want—be sure you have got the pattern of woman that suits you before leading her to the alter. Don't wait till after marriage, as I did, and then be obliged to keep on sampling."

A correspondent of an agricultural exchange gives the details of a very successful experiment which he made by putting a quart or so of lime on the ground around nearly every one of his plum trees. All of the trees blossomed freely, and those which were limed bore an abundance of fruit, while the others bore very little. The soil was gravelly and probably destitute of lime.

In purchasing tools and implements, those that are lightest, other things being equal, should be chosen. To handle a heavy tool is a waste of muscle now that steel is in universal use for the best kinds. Even a hoe should be sharp and bright to be most effective, and in a mower a dull knife will double the draft. This is equally true of horse power machines and of hand tools.

A Nice Question.

In the old Pennsylvania farm leases there is a provision that the hay raised upon the farm must be consumed upon it; the object being to keep up the land by the feeding of stock. This custom is still in force in England, from which country it was borrowed. Recently in England a farmer failed in payment for his lease, thereby forfeiting it. The landlord levied on his hay-stacks and sold them, subject to the condition that the hay must be used on the farm; thereby restricting the bid to the new tenant, or to his own agent. In the court of common pleas, to which the dispossessed tenant had recourse, decision was given against the landlord, the court deciding that the forbidding of the sale to any purchaser who would take the hay off the premises applied to the tenant, not the landlord; that the law required that the sale should be made under distress, for the best possible price; and that the landlord could not escape from his provision. The equitable way would have been to cause the appraisement of the hay by impartial referees.

The Passions.

The passions which act most severely on physical life are anger, fear, hatred and grief. The other passions are comparatively innocent. What is called the passion of love is not injurious until it lapses into grief and anxiety; on the contrary it contains the physical power. What is called ambition is of itself blameless; for ambition, when it exists purely, is a nobility lifting its owner entirely from himself into the exalted service of mankind. It injures when it is debased by its meaner ally, pride, or when, stimulating a man to greater efforts after some grand object, it leads him to the performance of excessive mental or physical labor, and to the consequences that follow such efforts.

The passion called avarice, according to general experience, tends rather to the preservation of the body than to its deterioration. The avaricious man, who seems to the luxurious world to be debarring himself of all the pleasures of the world, and to be exposing himself to the fangs of poverty, is generally placing himself in the precise conditions favorable to a long and healthy existence. By his economy he is saving himself from all the worry incident to penury; by his caution he is screening himself from all the risks incident to speculation or the attempt to amass wealth by hazardous means; by his regularity of hours and perfect appropriation of the sunlight, in preference of artificial illumination, he rests and works in periods that precisely accords with the periodicity of nature; by his abstemiousness in living, he takes just enough to live, which is precisely the right thing to do according to the natural law. Thus, in almost every particular, he goes on his way freer than other men from the eternal causes of all the induced diseases, and better protected than most men from the worst consequences of those diseases which spring from uncontrollable causes.

NOT A GOOD PLACE.—A Danbury man carried home four quarts of soft shell crabs in his overcoat pocket. In the same pocket was a handful of loose tobacco. By the time the man reached home each clam had a nice quid comfortably rolled under its tongue. The clams were opened and cooked, without the family noticing the filthy habit they had got into. They were served for breakfast and were partly eaten. The Danbury man is now convinced that he must either find something other than a pocket to carry clams home in, or get a wider back door.

Censure is the tax man pays to the public for being eminent.

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We are headquarters for everything in the way of

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Catalogues of Lanters and Slides, with directions for using, sent on application.

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DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions

and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive patronage.

H. M. HERRINGTON, Agent.

Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,

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DEALERS IN

ENGLISH —AND— West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods AND GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

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LAUTH, THOMAS & CO.,

Near Howard, Centre county, Pa., have just opened in their New Store Room an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

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DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
HARDWARE,
ETC., ETC.

Will be sold at Bottom Prices for cash, or in exchange for produce. v8-22-tf

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

The undersigned give notice that they have this day formed a co-partnership in the

Plumbing And Gas Fitting

business, under the firm name of DANIEL DERR & CO., and will be ready at all times to attend to calls in their line, at the shop of Daniel Derr, in Bellefonte. All work will be done at

REASONABLE PRICES

and in a workmanlike manner.

Bellefonte, Pa., November 3, 1875.

DANIEL DERR,
7-45 JOHN W. BARNES.

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GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.
17-1y

Steamship Line.

FOR FLORIDA.

FOR THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS to ST. AUGUSTINE and all landings on ST. JOHN'S RIVER, and interior points in FLORIDA, by steamship to SAVANNAH, and thence by railroad or steamboat,

Apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. Co 126 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

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MEDICINES,

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in a first-class Drug store.

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RRINGTON, Agent.

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

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RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

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v5n34-1y

Medical, &c.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 8-17-6m

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possesses a much greater power in restoring to a healthy state the mucus membrane of the urethra than either Cubebs or Copaiba. It never produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding every other remedy. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this.

Dundas Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules containing Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all drug stores. Ask for circular or send to 35 & 37 Wooster street, New York, for one. v8n18-6m

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For the restoration of Nature's forces. I gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

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Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE. HAPPY RELIEF to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. v8-22-1y

Woman's Place in Nature and in Society.

This sudden revolt against the home duties and unselfish virtues, the modesties and affections, which formerly distinguished women, is an odd study. This frantic desire for masculine independence and notoriety must have a meaning, if we could but find it. Is it an unconscious check to population? so that a certain proportion of women are instinctively throwing themselves off from the main current of life, impelled thereto by a law of which they themselves do not understand the full significance? In what case will those who remain true to the old instincts be ranked as more animal than their hybrid sisters, or more human? And these hybrids themselves, what will they become?

Emotional as women are by nature, and as the very result of their organization, will the third sex carry into their professional work, their political life, the fancies and exaggerations, the loves and fears, the hysterical excitement, the baseless despair, the irrational hopes, which usually dominate the lives of women? So far as things have gone yet, women have modified or heightened the actions of men rather than themselves,—set the measure by which history and humanity have been governed; but when the national councils are directly controlled by women, it will be curious to watch the working of the system, and to note how far sentiment and how far passion will have the upper hand, and whether the sweeter strain of the unpractical saint, or the instinctive violence of the Maenad, will be the stronger. Women have the two possibilities, as the world has already seen. Their gentle prayers have softened the hard terms of conquerors, and brought mercy to the councils of the cruel; and their passionate cries for vengeance have roused the blood of men to fever heat, and from honorable foes have transformed them into bloodthirsty fiends. Even now the opinions of women influence men in more than one questionable direction; and honorable names and masculine minds are dragged by them into hysterical associations where every thing is represented but common sense and the more workable principles of action.

If such things have been done in the green tree of indirect influence, what will be done in the dry of direct command, and when the monstrous regiment of women will be law under which we all shall live? By the look of things this question will answer itself before many years have passed; and for good or evil the preponderating influence of women will come to be recognized as the chief sum of mental forces. Yet surely their influence is strong enough as things are, without their direct invasion of the political platform. As wives and mothers, as sisters, friends, and the first woman whom the young man loves, they have immense power over men; and a power which is yielded to voluntarily, and not resented by even the most arbitrary—who loves. Without love, we grant it, there is not much influence on either side. But when women are no longer women but hybrids, we doubt greatly if obtaining their rights will carry their love with them, and if they will not lose on the one side more precious things than they will gain on the other. Nowhere, where women rule, do things go well; neither where they are kept in slavery and undue subjection.

Among the working classes the women at times rule the men with a heavy hand, and shrewishness fills the public houses as much as slatternliness. I have myself known instances where the wife has had her own industry separate from the husband's, and where he has given her board money for himself, and in all these cases I have known the wife both to grudge and filch from the food which she had to allow the husband, and hold herself worthy of pity and compassion in that she had to cook for him when she herself would have made up with bread and tea, and passionately abuse him for his sensuality, in that he demanded to be more richly nourished than herself. And what we see in the working classes where the mistress is the best man, we see in the houses of the better educated where the wife has the money settled on herself, and where she has the stronger will, or holds the theory that women are the cream of creation—men only the skim-milk; and that the cream, by virtue of its own laws, rises to the top—and stays there.

Perpetual Fire.

In the neighborhood of Baku, on the Caspian Sea, there is a phenomenon of very extraordinary nature, called the everlasting fire, to which a sect of Indians and Persians called Gaurs pay religious worship. It is situated about ten miles from the city of Baku, in the province of Shirvan, on a dry, rocky piece of ground.

On it there are several ancient temples, built of stone, and supposed to be all dedicated to fire, there being one among them in which fire-worship is now carried on. Near the altar there is a large, hollow cane from the end of which issues a blue flame. The worshippers affirm that this flame has continued ever since the deluge, and they believe if it were suppressed in that place it would break out in another.

At a short distance from this temple there is a horizontal gap, two feet from the ground, about six feet long and three broad, out of which comes a constant flame of the color of that in the temple. When there is a strong wind it rises to the height of eight feet, but is much lower in calm weather.

The earth around, for more than two miles, has this extraordinary property, that by taking up two or three inches of the surface and applying a lighted lamp, the part uncovered immediately takes fire, even before the flame touches it. The flames make the soil hot, but do not consume it nor effect what is near with any degree of heat.

It is said that eight horses were once consumed by this fire, under a roof where the surface of the ground had been turned up, and by some accident had ignited. If a cane or tube of paper be set about two inches into the ground, closed with earth below, and the top of it touched with a live coal, a flame will immediately issue forth without consuming the tube, providing the edges be covered with clay. Three or four lighted canes will boil water in a pot, and are sometimes used to cook victuals. The flames have a sulphurous smell, but are inoffensive.

Egyptian Villages.

A correspondent thus describes an Egyptian village: The sheik of this particular village was well dressed, in Oriental fashion, had a house of many rooms, and even glass windows. He gave me sherbet and coffee, and then took me round his village. The mud huts are all built one against another, like the cells of a beehive, save where they are divided by the little lanes that run through the village. I chose a hut at random, and asked if I might go in. "Yes," said my companion, "but it is very poor, and there is nothing to see."

We went to the entrance, these huts having as a rule no doors. An old woman—at least, she looked old, but the women are all old at forty—barred the way. I offered money, but that was not enough to overcome her feelings that her house was her castle, where no Christian should enter, and the Sheik had to insist. One small room—mud walls, mud roof, mud floor—was all we found. Four bricks made a small fire-place, but there was no fire. A small basin of maize, five water jars, an earthen pot for artificial hatching of chickens, a cock and three hens, in a small heap of sacking by the way of bed clothes, constituted all the furniture of the house. Four yards by five was the extent of the house, and this was partly taken up by a raised dias of mud, which serves as the family bed in every fellah habitation. A family of four lived in this space. The head of the family was considered pretty well-to-do by the fellah world, as he is the owner of five feddans (acres) of land.

Railroad Accident.

About eleven o'clock to-day, as the local freight was coming up from Osceola, and the gravel train down from Powelton, the engines Nos. 228 and 263 collided in the Rock Cut, smashing both engines, and several men on the gravel train were severely injured. The engineer and fireman of the local freight saw the gravel train coming and leaped off the engine, but the engineer and fireman of the gravel train did not have time to jump and escape, but jumped against the rock and are serious'y injured. Engineer James McCartney had his collar bone broken, and is otherwise injured. John McGoverner, fireman on gravel train, had his head severely cut by jumping against the rock. John Yingling, Jr., employed on the gravel train, rushed out to put the break on, when he was caught between a dump and the cabin and badly squeezed. His injuries are thought to be internal. The men who were injured were brought down on the Houtzdale accommodation and medical aid procured with prompt dispatch. As yet we know not what was the cause of such reckless running, and but for the fact of the gravel train having attached a dump at the Summit, to go to Goss Run, between the cabin and the engine, many more would have been injured.—[Philipsburg Journal.

GUM ARABIC.—What is it? After the rainy season in Morocco, a gummy juice exudes spontaneously from the trunk and branches of the acacia. It gradually thickens in the furrow down which it runs, and assumes the form of oval and round drops, about the size of a pigeon's egg, of different colors, as it comes down from the red or white gum tree. About the middle of December the Moors encamp on the borders of the forest, and the harvest lasts a full month. The gum is packed in large leather sacks, and transported on the back of camels and bullocks to seaports for shipment. The harvest occasion is one of great rejoicing, and the people, for the time being, almost live on the gum, which is nutricious and fattening.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

Its Medical Properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous system, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

What is Vegetine?—It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take: every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the Vegetine; give it fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend neighbor and acquaintance: "Try it; it has cured me."

Vegetine for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other medicine. Why? Vegetine will cure these complaints.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1849.

Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarraparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently, I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the Vegetine's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely. C. H. TUCKER,

Pass. Agent Mich. Central R. R.,
25-4t 69 Washington St., Boston.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON

has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms; indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, lagnor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with temporary suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Take only E. F. KUNKEL'S.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the outside, with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle. Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

All Worms Removed Alive.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Sea, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive, with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if tape worm be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, No. 209 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., or call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1. It never fails. 25-4t

Peabody House,

CORNER OF LOCUST & NINTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.

No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept at the PEABODY.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.

On and after April 17th, 1876, passenger trains on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad will run as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. A. M.
Bellefonte	7.00	11.30
Milesburg	7.10	11.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	7.15	11.45
Snow Shoe City	8.30	1.00
	A. M.	P. M.

LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.
Snow Shoe City	9.00	3.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	10.15	4.51
Milesburg	10.20	4.56
Bellefonte	10.30	5.12
	A. M.	P. M.

DANIEL RHOADS, Gen. Supt.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 31-6tf

Insurance.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS

SOMETIMES OCCUR, UPON THE RAILROAD, AND WHERE CROWDS OF PEOPLE ARE COLLECTED TOGETHER.

Before going to the Centennial it would be prudent to provide yourself with an ACCIDENT Policy in the only purely

Accident Insurance Company represented in Bellefonte.

THE HARTFORD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IS THE ONLY COMPANY

WHICH ISSUES BOTH SHORT AND LONG TERM POLICIES.

Tickets issued by their agent from one to thirty days. $5 00 weekly indemnity paid for every $1000 00 insured.

$15 00 weekly indemnity paid for every ticket issued.

OFFICE—North of Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

W. B. RANKIN, Agent.

Carriages.

S. A. McQUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF

Buggies, Carriages,

Wagons Sleighs, &c.,

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

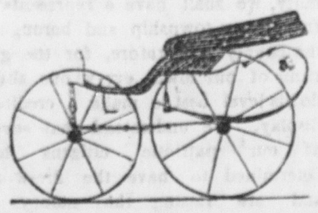
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA. 5-4-1y

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is: **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP!

Enquire at this office

Bellefonte Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

(Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufac'ng. Co.)

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,

Doors,

Sidings;

Flooring,

Mouldings,

Scroll Work,

Stains,

Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nuts, &c., at reduced prices. The

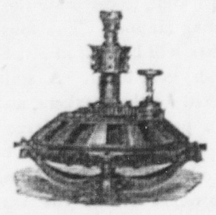
FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

HOUSTON WATER WHEEL

STEAM ENGINES,

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ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

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Ocean Steamers.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY

LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

PETERWRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA
Penn R. R. Office, Agent, Bellefonte.

Publication.

FRAZIER'S

Guide Book to Philadelphia

AND THE

Centennial Exhibition.

Price reduced to TEN CENTS. Has the best map published, showing the location of 40 of the prominent places of interest on the Great Centennial Grounds. A better book than any of the 50 cent Guides published. Enclose price to JOHN W. FRAZIER, 430 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and get copy by return mail.

8-13.1y

Stoves and Tinware.

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactor

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES.

DR. TERRY devotes his time to the treatment of Piles, Blind, Bleeding, or Itching, and all other diseases of the lower bowel. The Doctor guarantees to cure all cases he undertakes, no matter who has attempted and failed. Office 1208 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa. Hours, 11 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M. 12-4t

Railways.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago and North-Western

Railway embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison und St. Paul

line is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette

line is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California: Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on Night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 6 State street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison streets; Kinzie street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago. v3n4-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 2d, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE EXPRESS	leaves New York		9 25 a. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m.
"	"	Baltimore	1. 20 p. m.
"	"	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m.
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	8.55 p. m.
"	"	Lock Haven	10.30 p. m.
"	"	Erie	1.05 a. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves New York		8.25 p. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m.
"	"	Baltimore	2.10 p. m.
"	"	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m.
"	"	Williamsport	8.30 a. m.
"	"	Lock Haven	9.40a. m.
"	"	Renovo	10.55 a. m.
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m.
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Philada		7.20 a. m.
"	"	Baltimore	7.20 a. m.
"	"	Harrisb'g	10.45 a. m.
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	1.20 p. m.
"	"	Lock Haven	3.15 p. m.
"	"	Renovo	4.15 p. m.
"	"	Kane	8.45 p. m.
"	"	Buffalo	
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM.	leaves Phila		8.00 a. m.
"	"	Baltimore	8.30 a. m.
"	"	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m.
"	arr. at	Williamsport	6.10 p. m.
"	"	Lock Haven	7.20 p. m.
SUNDAY EX.	leaves New York		8.25 p. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m.
"	"	Baltimore	2.10 p. m.
"	"	Harrisburg	4.10 a. m.
"	"	arr. at Williamsport	7.40 a. m.

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS	leaves Erie		7.00 p. m.
"	"	Lock Haven	6.30 a. m.
"	"	Williamsp't	7.35 a. m.
"	arr. at	Harrisb'g	11.40 a. m.
"	"	Baltimore	6.25 p. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	9.30 p. m.
"	"	New York	7.45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Kane		6.00 a. m.
"	"	Renovo	10.10 a. m.
"	"	Lock Haven	11.20 a. m.
"	"	Williamsport	12.50 p. m.
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4.10 p. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	7.20 p. m.
"	"	New York	10.15 p. m.
"	"	Baltimore	6.35 p. m.
"	"	Washington	9.00 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie		11.20 a. m.
"	"	Renovo	6.55 p. m.
"	"	Lock Haven	10.05 p. m.
"	"	Williamsp't	11.15 p. m.
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	2.45 a. m.
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m.
"	"	Phila	7.00 a. m.
"	"	New York	10.10 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport		12.35 a. m.
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3.55 a. m.
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	7.35 a. m.
"	"	New York	10.25 a. m.
SUNDAY EX.	leaves Williamsport		8.15 a. m.
"	arr. at	Harrisburgh	11.40 a. m.
"	"	Philadelphia	3.30 p. m.
"	"	New York	6.45 p. m.
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. & E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East, Day Express East and Sunday Express East. Sleeping Cars on all nightrains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup't.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 96, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

Fourth of July.

All members of the Veteran Club in Centre county, all organizations not otherwise invited, and the people of Centre county in general are hereby invited to participate in the celebration to be held in Bellefonte on July 4th. All organizations wishing to join the celebration will please notify the Secretary at an early day.

W. B. RANKIN, Sec.

——'Rah for the Centennial Fourth!

——For a cool and refreshing glass of soda water, go to Zeller's drug store.

——Quite a number of our citizens will leave for the Centennial on next Friday and Saturday, to spend the Fourth in the Quaker City.

——We have received the first number of volume two of the *Centre Farmer*. It is almost a month behind time, but promises to be more prompt in the future.

——A fine and large assortment of pocket-books at a great reduction in prices, at Zeller's drug store. Call and see them, as they are closing out their stock.

——We learn that several venders of fire-crackers and squibs have been violating the borough ordinance by selling before the Fourth of July. This is the only day they are allowed to be sold or fired off.

——The festival of the ladies of the M. E. church on last Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, was largely attended and well patronized. The receipts were over $130, and the ladies feel jubilant over the proceeds.

——The corner stone of the new Evangelical Lutheran church, at Rebersburg, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday, July 16th. Rev. F. Awrand, the pastor, will be assisted by Rev. M. J. Alleman, Rev. Thompson and Rev. Landis.

——Blaine was defeated at Cincinnati, but Montgomery, as usual, is still ahead, and he will continue to sell men and boys' ready make clothing cheaper than any place in town. Measures taken and suits made to order. No fuss, no fakes.

——The Millheim *Journal* proclaims itself as the organ of the Millheim Building and Loan Association. We are glad to see that this paper is no longer the tool of the Meek Ring and the plaything of as dumb a board of commissioners as can be found in the State.

——Last Wednesday, as the ballast train was clearing up the mud from between the tracks, near the depot, one of the train hands in coupling the cars, thoughtlessly left his hand on the bumper. The cars came together, and two of his fingers were mashed all to pieces. Drs. Harris and Hibler were called in, and amputated the fingers.

——Bids will be received by the Finance Committee of the Fourth of July celebration for the privilege of putting up stands for the sale of refreshments. The sale of beer and all kinds of spirituous liquors is forbidden. The rights to put up stands will be sold to the highest bidders. The bids will be opened at the office of R. M. Magee, Esq., at 1 o'clock P. M., Saturday, July 1st.

——The Huntingdon *Journal*, edited by one Durborrow, and the *Globe*, of the same place, edited by one Guss, have concluded to give up a bitter personal warfare, which has extended through a series of years until, to all appearance, it has ruined both papers. We hope this good resolution may be persisted in for their good, the good of the party, and the preservation of the morals of the community in which they circulate.

——The Sunday-schools of Miles township will hold a celebration on the Fourth of July, in which all are invited to participate. There will be good speakers present, and every opportunity afforded for a pleasant time. It will be a sort of a pic-nic affair, and every one in the township will take along their own basket with as much as they want for themselves, and some to spare for those who have none. A good time is anticipated.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO AND NOW.—To all lovers of their country, the coming Centennial Fourth of July must suggest many pleasant thoughts. It was only a hundred years ago; but what mighty passions then stirred the hearts of the American people, laboring, as they were, under a taxation—not burdensome, but unjust—because our then home Government claimed the right to tax our people without allowing them the right to be heard in the councils of the nation. The Anglo Saxon had never been a slave; and this was a specie of slavery. In retaliation they declared themselves free, and, after a protracted struggle of eight years, were able to make that declaration a reality.

How different then from now—then all was doubt and uncertainty. Traitors at home and a powerful foe from without. What courage it must have required for those noble men to append their names to that instrument which declared America as one in the galaxy of nations, and at the same time made themselves traitors to the English government. If they succeeded, all was well; if they lost, death stared them in the face.

A hundred years have passed, and what do we now behold. Instead of thirteen weak States, struggling to be free, we have thirty-eight powerful States, and forty millions of sovereigns who are too proud to pay a tithe of tribute to any foreign potentate. With all the grand achievements of the past crowding upon our memory, we should give to the coming celebration a zest and force which none preceding it has ever had.

Bellefonte has and is making ample preparation to celebrate the day in a becoming manner. The most of the exercises will be held in Mr. Seth Yocum's woods, near town. A stand has been erected for the speakers, and seats have been provided for a large number of people. Long tables will be constructed to hold all the good things that may be brought to feed the vast multitude. The dinner will be free to all, and it is expected that all who can will come with baskets of provision to supply the table. There is a committee to take charge of the tables, and see that everything is conducted properly and in order. If there are more than can be accommodated at the table, parties will improvise tables on the grass—in pic-nic style—and all will be provided for one way or another. Four brass bands have been employed and will certainly be present.

Below we give the order of exercises that have been decided upon:

PROGRAMME.

BELLS AND SALUTES.

At 12 o'clock on the night of the 3d, or immediately thereafter, all the bells in town to be rung for ten minutes—the signal for the ringing to begin to be a cannon fired from Reservoir Hill.

Immediately upon the expiration of the ten minutes bell-ringing, a salute of 13 guns to be fired from Reservoir Hill, representing the 13 colonies of 1776; said salute to be replied to by a salute of 38 guns on Half Moon Hill, representing the 38 states of 1876—five minutes to intervene between the discharge of each gun.

At ten minutes of six in the morning, all the bells to be rung again, continuing until six o'clock, when one hundred muskets will be fired in quick succession, representing the one hundred years that have fled since the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed to the people.

JUBILEE AND PRAISE MEETING.

EXERCISES.

1. At half past eight o'clock in the morning there will be a meeting of the people in the Court House, to which everybody is invited, for the purpose of jubilation and praise, which will be called to order by the Chairman of the Fourth of July Association, Mayor S. S. Lyon, who will state the object of the meeting, and request Rev. Mr. Lilly, of the Lutheran church, to open it with a five minutes prayer of a thanksgiving nature and appropriate to the occasion.

2. Next in order will be the singing of John G. Whittier's Centennial Hymn, beginning,

"Our Father God, from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand, &c.,

by a select chorus, the whole audience joining in.

3. "Hail Columbia," by the Bellefonte Band.

4. Singing of "America—My Country 'tis of Thee," &c., by the Choir.

5. Three minutes address by Gen. Beaver, followed by one of same length by Hon. C. T. Alexander.

6. "Old Hundred," by the Centennial Temperance Club Orchestra.

7. Reading of Mrs. Ford's poem, entitled "One Hundred Years from Now," by Mrs. James P. Hughes.

8. "*Vive l'Amerique*," by Quartette Club in costume.

9. Brief closing prayer, by Rev. H. J. W. Allen, of the Episcopal church.

The entire exercises in the Court House to last just one hour.

PART SECOND.

PARADE, MUSIC AND DINNER.

1. The procession will form in the Diamond at ten o'clock sharp, under the orders of the Chief Marshal, Gen. James A. Beaver; and after marching through the principal streets, proceed to the ground selected for the further exercises of the day. The President, Mayor Lyon, will then take the chair and announce the Vice Presidents, one from each township and borough of the county, making such remarks as he may deem necessary and appropriate.

2. Music by one of the Bands—"Yankee Doodle."

3. Next will follow Dinner on the grounds, be served at half past twelve o'clock sharp.

PART THIRD.

PRAYER, MUSIC, SPEECHES, AMUSEMENTS, FANTASTICS, SALUTE AND TORCHLIGHT.

1. After Dinner the people will assemble in front of the main stand, and after the calling to order by the President, prayer will be offered by the Rev. Hiram King, of the Reformed Church.

2. Music—"The Maiden's Prayer," by the Centennial Club Orchestra.

3. Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by James H. Rankin, Esq.

4. Singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by the entire audience.

5. Oration—By Seth H. Yocum, Esq.

6. Music—"The Red, White and Blue," by the Bands.

7. Oratorical Sketch of the History of Centre County, by Gen. Wm. H. Blair.

8. Music by the Bands, Orchestra and Glee Club—selections to please themselves.

9. Then there will follow whatever amusements the people desire to indulge in or may be provided.

10. Return to town at six o'clock in procession, after which there will be a grand "Fantastic" demonstration.

11. National salute of 38 guns at sunset, to be fired from Reservoir and Halfmoon Hills, alternately.

12. The celebration will close with a magnificent torchlight procession in the evening, at 8½ o'clock.

——Fine flavoring extracts at Zeller's drug store.

——Notwithstanding the *Watchman* denies our report about the flood in the Bald Eagle valley, we have information from intelligent persons that it was still more disastrous than we published. Spring creek was very high, doing great damage to meadow crops, and fears were entertained that the car shop dam would give way. The race bank gave way and the water broke through the dam breast around the fore bay which compelled Messrs. Birchall and McClelland to cut away some of the wood work to allow the water to pass off. Wallace run, in Bald Eagle valley, did great damage. The Snow Shoe railroad was so badly damaged that it took three days to get the track repaired so that trains could pass over it. The crops and buildings in the vicinity were terribly damaged. Jacob C. Walker, at Gum Stump, lost $150 to $200 in fences and crops. The kitchen of Adam Witherite's house, containing a cook stove, was swept away, which at last accounts had not been found. The abutments of the Bald Eagle valley railroad bridge across Wallace run, which were built in the most substantial manner, were swept away like sand, and the bridge made an indescribable wreck. In the vicinity of Marsh creek, in Curtin township, the water swept away nine hundred cords of wood from a coaling belonging to C. Curtin & Co. All along the Bald Eagle, from Milesburg to Lock Haven, we hear the same story of the great destruction of property.

——Bower's mead will keep you cool this hot weather.

FIRE.—On Friday night about 12 o'clock the alarm of fire was sounded, and the firemen immediately drew out their hose carriages, when it was discovered that the ice house in the rear of Bush's Arcade was on fire. The Undine threw the first water, and the Logan boys were in good time. About an hour was consumed in quenching the flames. The roof of the main building was in great danger at times, as well as the stables of D. M. Wagner and James L. Sommerville, but the firemen were untiring in their efforts, and were soon masters of the devouring element. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, or may have originated from fire-crackers, which were thrown around the building by some boys during the evening. After the fire was entirely under control a general invitation was given the firemen to partake of hot coffee and lunch at Mr. James L. Sommerville's, which was accepted, and the gentlemen who were refreshed by the entertainment hereby return thanks to Mr. Sommerville and family. On Saturday morning the fire was discovered to be still burning, and the Logans had a stream on in a very few minutes. Mr. D. G. Bush, with his usual liberality, donated ten dollars to each company, for which he has their sincere thanks.

——It is important that we should make the Fourth of July celebration in this place "red-hot," for, in all probability, we shall have a representation from every township and borough in the county. Therefore, for the good name of our town, every one should do his level best to make a creditable display. We understand that several of our patriotic citizens have determined to have the fire-works, and are raising the money for that purpose. Some of the places that were talking of having a celebration are giving it up in order to join with us, and have a county celebration worthy of the name.

In speaking of the celebration at Millheim, or, more properly, the want of a disposition to celebrate, the *Journal* says: "Fourth of July manifests no disposition, as yet, to give Millheim a call this year. 'All quiet along the line' is the latest dispatch. If nothing is done by our Honorables and Esquires to break the dull monotony of every day life on the Fourth, the whole of the *Journal* office threaten to go to Bellefonte."

——Mr. B. Tyson would inform the citizens of Bellefonte that he has just completed a splendid ice box for keeping his beef in, where it will be free from flies, and always fresh and cool. If you want good mutton, call on B. Tyson; if you want good veal, call on B. Tyson. Remember the place, at the Bellefonte Market House.

——Use Cocoa-Campborine.

——There are some people who take pleasure in a lecture, some in good music, some in one way and some in another. There are some who think there is too much hum-drum—too much care and anxiety in this busy world of ours; that we are too apt

To wear long faces, just as if our Maker,
The God of goodness, was an undertaker.

It would seem as though such feelings should be banished on such a day as the Fourth of July, especially the Centennial Fourth; and that we should give ourselves up to rejoicing and jollify. That all may have an opportunity to enjoy themselves in their own peculiar way, various amusements will be provided on the grounds at Yocum's grove, on the Fourth, and for those who desire to "trip the light fantastic toe" Messrs. James F. Schnell, Charles Nolan, O. Kabelio and Ed. Kabelio will provide the means. They have engaged excellent music, and will erect a platform 30x60 feet, made of planed boards, good and solid. They will charge no exorbitant prices, and the amusement will be kept up during the afternoon and evening, and there shall be fair women and brave men: soft eyes look love to eyes which speak again, and all go merry as a marriage bell. No doubt the young people will improve this opportunity.

FOURTH OF JULY COMMITTEES.—The following are the names of the gentlemen comprising the various 4th of July committees, and they are respectfully informed that there is work to do and they had better be about it as expeditiously as possible

Decorations.—Isaac Haupt, Monroe Armor, Theodore Deshner, John W. Wolf, C. M. Heisler, A. H. Cox.

Provisions and Refreshments.—Dr. George P. Harris, John J Irvin, L. O. Meek, William Taylor, A. J. Sweitzer, C. A. Schroyer.

Finance and Grounds.—John Irwin, Jr., H. B. Pontius, R. O. Crosthwaite, H. H. Montgomery, D. F. Fortney, P. B. Wilson, H. D. Yerger, Samuel Gault.

Music.—John Hoffer, W. Shortlidge, Robert Laird, George W. Lambert, Samuel Yearick.

Invitation and Transportation.—H. D. Yerger, E. T. Tuten, Augustus Schnell, J. A. Hazel, Austin Lambert.

Printing—E. T. Tuten, Joe W. Furey, J. C. Leathers, George Hillibish, W. H. Parks, F. P. Blair.

Bells and Salutes.—Bartrim Galbraith, Joseph Williams, James Schnell, Joshua Folk, William Caris, Joseph Riter.

Boys and Girls.—R. A. Williams, A. L. Campbell, W. A. Tobias, R. M. Magee, Isaac Dawson, Joseph Devling.

Programme and Speaker's.—S. S. Lyon, Joe W Furey, John J. Irvin.

——Lucas & Brother, of Howard, have removed to their new store which is just across the street from the old stand. In their new place they have everything as convenient as possible. Over the store is a spacious hall, which will be a great convenience to the town. Lucas & Bro. will in the future sell everything to be found in a country store, such as dry goods, groceries, queensware, &c., of which they have a full assortment at prices as low as can be found in the county. This enterprising firm is determined not to be outdone by anybody.

——Do you want a new carriage? If you do, call upon S. A. McQuistion, whose advertisement can be found in another column. He has now a full force of hands and is turning out some first quality work. He is also prepared to do any or all kinds of repairing at short notice. Mr. McQuistion is a thorough workman, and our friends who desire their carriages, wagons, etc. repaired, or who wish to purchase new ones would do well to give him a call.

——The new hose house of the Logan fire company on Howard street is about completed, and is as nice as can be made. The meeting room up-stairs is a handsome apartment, and has been beautifully frescoed by the gentlemen who decorated the new M. E. church If some generous gentlemen would do the right thing now, they would present the boys with a set of chairs and table to furnish the room.

——The Committee of Arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration in this place have decided to have a sort of a basket pic-nic affair. Every one who can is expected to bring as much food as will be required for themselves and some to spare for those less fortunate. The committee concluded that this was the only way so large a crowd as is expected to be present could be fed.

——We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of S. A. McQuistion to be found in another part of this paper. Mr. McQuistion has of late been running out some fine work, a sample of which any one can see who will call upon Mr. Garman. He has now in his employ nine hands, and is prepared to make new work, or do repairing on short notice.

——"Father," said Don Cameron to the patriarch of the flock, as they sat in their "snuggery," with their feet on the table and a bottle of Pennsylvania pain-killer before them, "father, 'pears to me as if you were a bigger man than old Grant, or I wouldn't be Secretary of War."

——General William H. Blair, who is to deliver the historical sketch of Centre county on the Fourth of July, is probably better posted in regard to the history of the county, than any other man in old Centre.

——Mr. James H. Rankin, who will read the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, is one of the best elocutionists in Bellefonte.

——Hayes, Wheeler and victory.

——No paper will be issued from this office next week. The glorious Fourth, you know.

——Be in town in time to attend the jubilee and praise meeting on July 4th, at the Court House, at eight o'clock.

——An old Democrat in Skowhegan declares he will never vote for Tilden because he "put up his wife to ruin Beecher."

——Mr. John P Harris has put down an elegant pavement in front of his row of houses on Howard street, which is a great convenience to the people of that section.

——The board walk near the residence of F. Potts Green, on Linn street, has for some time been in a very bad condition. We are glad to see that he is having it thoroughly reconstructed. It is now going to be one of the best walks in town.

——It is said that New England manufacturers are dividing their employees into parties and sending them to the Centennial for a week. This is an example worthy of imitation, and we wonder if any employers in this county will "go and do likewise."

——Rev. Fischer, of Centre Hall, has just heard of the death of his sister, Mrs. Collins, wife of Rev. Collins, Lutheran missionary to Monrovia, Africa. Rev. Collins and his wife were on their return to this country. Mrs. C. took sick on the ocean, died, and was buried in the Atlantic.

——John E. Righter, the blind musician, of Philadelphia, will be in this place about the first of July, and will remain two weeks for the purpose of tuning pianos and all other musical instruments. Any person desiring his services may leave their orders at Dr. Hibler's residence, where Mr. Righter will stop.

THE GOOD THINGS.—Our friends on the look-out for articles for the table should go to the store of Sechler & Co., opposite the REPUBLICAN office. He has the finest assortment of family groceries, sugar-cured hams and beef, canned goods, foreign fruits, etc. The finest stock of china, glass and queensware to be found this side of the city. Handsome dinner and tea sets, china, flower pots, hanging baskets, etc.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The Pennsylvania State Sabbath-school Association held its twelfth annual convention in the city of Reading, June 13, 14 and 15, 1876. D. S. Keller, Esq., of this place, rendered efficent service as one of the secretaries of the convention. Rev. R. Crittenden gave a cheering report of the Sunday-schools of Centre county. Full statistical and general information, relative to the State and county work, will be published and distributed early in the fall.

——It was an aged Democrat, one of the faithful kind, who stepped into Sechler's store, the other day, and remarked: "I've belonged to the Democratic party ever since Jackson's time, and never went back on it once, but if the the blamed fools are goin' to nominate Theodore Tilton, I'll join the Republicans." And then the indignant patriarch took another chew of tobacco and walked out. When he reached the side walk he was heard to mutter to himself: "And I guess I'll buy my groceries at Sechler's, for he keeps the neatest store of any white man in this little city; and the REPUBLICAN, which I have been reading lately, says he sells cheap for cash. He is just the kind of a hair-pin that I want to deal with."

If he votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and buys his groceries of Sechler & Co., his future prosperity is assured.

——The following resolutions were passed by unanimous vote at the recent annual convention of the Centre County Sabbath-School Association:

FIRST—That we recognize the Sunday-school as an invaluable means of promoting the welfare of human society, and that by its contribution to the industry and enterprise, the order and intelligence of society, by the type of character it produces, and by helping to secure the special blessings of the God of nations upon society in our land, it is entitled to our most liberal support and cooperation as lovers of our country and our kind

SECOND—That the members of this convention, representing the Sabbath-schools of Centre county, regard the Sabbath-school as a Scriptural agency for the promotion of temperance, in the sense that faithful Bible instruction strongly tends to prevent intemperance of every kind, and that therefore we will continue to use our utmost endeavors to protect ourselves and the members of our schools from the evils manifestly attending the (indiscriminate) sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

THIRD—That by precept and by example, God helping us, we will discourage the members of our Sabbath-schools from the use of tobacco in all its forms.

FOURTH—Whereas the Executive Committee of this Association has undertaken an additional amount of work this Centennial yea and has already accomplished more than in any other year of its past history, as is evident from the reports presented at the convention; and furthermore as these efforts are manifestly attended with the blessing of God; therefore

Resolved, That this convention recommend all the Sabbath-schools in Centre county to make a Centennial offering on the first Sunday in July, or if more convenient, before the third Sunday in September, 1876, to enable the Association to carry forward its mission work and to carry forth the special object which it has undertaken for this Centennial year.

FIFTH—Whereas much of the pleasure and success of this convention has depended upon the hospitality of the community in which we have assembled; therefore

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the delegates of the convention be returned to the pastor and officers of the Lutheran congregation, of Centre Hall, for the use of their church, which they have generously opened to us.

Resolved, That we return and do hereby express our warmest thanks to the kind people of Centre Hall and vicinity for their cordial reception, attentive entertainment, and bountiful provision for us while in their midst.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the organist and choir for the valuable assistance rendered in the music of the convention.

SAD SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—A young man by the name of Jewett Bair, of Rebersburg, sixteen years of age, accidentally shot himself last Saturday, with a pistol, which he was trying to repair. He was sitting on the front porch when the accident occurred. His sister Emma was up stairs and heard the report of the pistol. Thinking the weapon had been discharged accidentally she ran down and seeing the condition of affairs, she ran to her parents, saying, "Jewett has shot himself." The father went out and met Jewett coming in, who said, "Father, I have shot myself," and fell into his father's outstretched arms. He was laid down on a lounge and expired in fifteen minutes. A doctor was called, but the boy was dead. He said, however, that the wound was not of necessity mortal, but that death was caused by the shock to the nerves. The ball entered just below the nipple and came out at the back. This sudden accident has caused a deep gloom to spread over the whole community. This young man in the flush of health, so suddenly cut off by a terrible accident, was beloved by all. He was a prominent member of the Union Sunday school of the township, a genial, fun-loving boy. How sad is this terrible calamity. How the heart bleeds for the parents stricken with this terrible bereavement. For a time it was feared that the mother would lose her reason, so great was her grief at her untimely loss.

We deeply sympathize with the bereaved parents in this sudden trial. We know how the heart will sink beneath its load of grief, and yield itself for a season to its indescribable sorrow. The death of the young is always indescribable, painful. It is painful because it makes us realize our insecurity on earth and shows that we live in the midst of dreadful uncertainties. We see that we have no lease of life, and that the time of our departure is entirely unknown to us. We may live to an advanced age; we may die the next hour; we may waste slowly away upon a bed of sickness; we may die without a moment's premonition; we may be called when surrounded by friends; we may die far from home with no loved hand to smooth our aching brow, or close our eye in its long sleep; we may drop in the midst of business, and we may depart when alone on our pillow in the still watches of the night.

How many, a few days since, could have said to this lad now sleeping in the cold embrace of death, "You are strong and vigorous and have promise of a long life, while we are feeble and sickly, and must soon go hence." And yet they have outlived him, and they may outlive a great many of us who are now in the vigor of health. What a fearful uncertainty then hangs over the affairs of mortals! In no place, and at no time, are we secure. Another moment and we may be gone. These are some of the circumstances which renders death painful. But painful as it is it does not destroy our hope or leave us without any source of comfort. We have this blessed assurance: though our friend has left this world he has not been stricken from existence; and though he is cut off from the enjoyment of time, he is not doomed to loneliness or misery. O, no!—he lives, and lives with the Father. The blessed Saviour is his instructor, angels and spirits of the just, his companions, and that city whose builder and maker is God, his everlasting home. But even these considerations are not the only comfort to the bereaved parents in this hour of their extreme sorrow. The beloved boy they have lost was dutiful, kind, affectionate, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. The memory of him is pleasant, and will tinge with lustre the dark clouds of sorrow which hang over them. As they summon him back to their broken circle and hold communion with him, how will their hearts be soothed by his many excellences, his firm integrity, his devoted affection! In the good name he has left he has bequeathed to them a rich legacy. Heaven be praised that they have such a treasure.

The funeral was last Monday and was attended by a large concourse of people. The Sunday-school of which he was a member, attended in a body, and showed by their grief stricken sobs and tokens of sorrow how firmly he had interwoven his life with theirs, and how great a loss they sustained by his death. Never in that community has a death cast a deeper shadow over all hearts than the sudden and painful death of Jewett Bair.

DIED.

Near Nittany Hall, on the 30th of May last, John Snavely, aged 30 years, 6 months and 29 days.

He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and one of the earliest settlers of that valley.

At Centre Point, Clearfield county, Pa., Mar. 21st, 1876, of pneumonia, Lydia Bell, infant daughter of Dr. Wm. S. and Mertie A. Gilliland, aged 10 months and 28 days.

Wednesday, June 7, 1876, of diphtheria, William Murray, son of Dr. William S. and Mertie A. Gilliland, aged 3 years, 11 months and 2 days.

Saturday, June 10, 1876, of diphtheria, John Alexander, son of Dr. Wm. S. and Mertie A. Gilliland, aged 2 years, 5 months and 29 days.

Wednesday, June 14, 1876, of diphtheria, Cora Virginia, daughter of Dr. Wm. S. and Mertie A. Gilliland, aged 5 years, 4 months and 7 days.

Four little buds from the family tree. May God comfort and console the bereaved parents.